

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTERNATIONAL MERGERS AND
ACQUISITIONS REVIEW ACT OF 1991

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, on June 12 I introduced H.R. 2631, the International Mergers and Acquisitions Review Act of 1991. Enactment of this legislation will allow us to more logically monitor and, when necessary, regulate transnational mergers, joint ventures and takeovers.

The premise of H.R. 2631 is straightforward: the United States has a vital interest in effectively monitoring and, if need be, regulating global firms that, even though they may be located outside our borders, have significant commerce and economic impact within the U.S. market. Most concerns that do arise from global business combinations are related to possible concentrations or cartel-like behavior, which are best managed by application of antitrust principles. A much smaller class of takeovers or mergers might raise legitimate national security issues; these are best investigated under clearer Exon-Florio processes. The bill simply channels premerger notifications of such business combinations to their logical regulatory domains.

The globalization of commerce is increasing, and the trend is likely to continue. This phenomena has been generally beneficial to Americans—bringing new and improved technologies and affordable, higher-quality goods to more and more consumers. But global firms—through strategic alliances, keiretsu industrial cartels, mergers, or takeovers—may also unfairly control technology, prices, products, suppliers, and distributors, and thus restrict fair competition through abuse of market concentrations. As Members of Congress, we are right to be concerned about the potential for collusive, anticompetitive or monopolistic behavior of businesses—whether they are physically located here or abroad.

In addition to this antitrust concern, there are legitimate, but substantively different, concerns that exist for a narrower class of companies which are engaged in commerce in the defense industrial base of the United States. Especially as U.S. defense spending ratchets down, we must be alert to the creation of unwise monopolies and sole-source suppliers arising from takeovers and mergers in these critical industries.

Many Members of Congress thought that with the enactment of the Exon-Florio provision in 1988, the Federal Government would have an effective and permanent means of monitoring and when warranted regulating transnational mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures that raised broad national security issues. Senator J. JAMES EXON and then-Representative Jim Florio had the wisdom to rec-

ognize the possible risks to U.S. national security when they fought for this amendment in the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act.

Now, however, Exon-Florio authority has lapsed; and the inherent ambiguity in defining "national security" has led to less than clear rules and predictable results. Further, after nearly 3 years, the real-world experience with Exon-Florio, and the continued intense debate on its efficacy, suggests that some changes are necessary.

Many transnational mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures voluntarily noticed under Exon-Florio may not fall under commonly accepted definitions of "national security," but such business combinations might well raise other concerns, such as antitrust. It is the antitrust, or competition, concern that is the more broad and typical, and the national security concern that is the more narrow and less predominant; yet, it makes sense to provide linkages between the two regulatory domains. In this way, potential threats to our economic welfare and our national security can be monitored and efficiently regulated by either or both sets of competencies, operating independently.

A report published May 5, 1991, by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] warned that the rapid pace of technological advance is creating new problems for policymakers everywhere. The OECD report cautioned that the spread of technology-based multinational firms in the absence of effective competition policies poses the danger of worldwide cartels between global companies. Dr. Theodore H. Moran, professor of international business at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, testified recently before a House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee that it is the concentration aspects of foreign direct investment that warrant careful examination, and that "there is a useful empirical finding from antitrust studies that can provide a guideline for policy." I am entering the full text of Dr. Moran's testimony for the RECORD.

H.R. 2631 would give U.S. policymakers enhanced tools of discovery and regulation to confront the challenges of the globalization of business. The bill provides a firm link between maintenance of our economic welfare, which is safeguarded by antitrust policies, and preservation of our national security, which is the promise of Exon-Florio. The bill asserts that when firms of any nation exceed a level of commerce in the United States, then we have a right to require detailed commercial, financial, and market information from them should they decide to combine in some way. This is the same kind of requirement that the European Commission, through its mergers regulation, places on U.S. companies whose combined sales within the EC exceeds the 250 million Ecu "community dimension" threshold. And the bill urges the President to move on

the recommendation of numerous experts and the OECD study by commencing negotiations with other nations on an international antitrust accord.

By providing a linkage between the Hart-Scott-Rodino premerger notification requirement of the Clayton Antitrust Act and the Exon-Florio provision that provides for reviews and investigations of foreign direct investments which may credibly threaten the national security, H.R. 2631 yields a comprehensive framework that neither Exon-Florio nor antitrust can alone provide.

The bill makes the Hart-Scott-Rodino mandatory premerger notice the single starting point. With a focus on the national security aspects of transnational combinations, an inter-agency national security liaison committee, consisting of senior experts from the Departments of Commerce, Defense, State and Treasury, reviews in tandem with antitrust regulators at the Federal Trade Commission all Hart-Scott-Rodino notifications.

In addition to the normal antitrust notification thresholds already set by Hart-Scott-Rodino, H.R. 2631 establishes clear and precise national security triggers. If a firm has a classified contract with the U.S. Government; if it is required to register with the Secretary of State pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act; if it has technology or engages in commerce falling under section 5 of the Export Administration Act; if it engages in any activity requiring a license under the Atomic Energy Act; then any merger, takeover or combination with another entity must be noticed, and the reasons for filing stated. Further, if the foreign entity is from a "country of concern" as defined by the Export Administration Act or from a nation found to have "repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism" under section 6(j) of that act, such foreign investments must give notice.

When a person filing under Hart-Scott-Rodino falls under any of these national security categories, the liaison committee refers the transaction to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States [CFIUS], and a full investigation is mandatory. The liaison committee has discretionary authority to send to CFIUS any other transaction which does not fit these precise criteria; in this instance, CFIUS by a simple majority vote determines whether an investigation is warranted. Because the bill allows both antitrust and national security investigators to work independently from the same Hart-Scott-Rodino filing, those transactions that raise concerns in both antitrust and national security domains can proceed in parallel. Exon-Florio timeframes have been harmonized with those of Hart-Scott-Rodino so that a case enters and exits both processes at the same points in time.

H.R. 2631 gives the President explicit additional authority under Exon-Florio. Under the bill, the President has the power to structurally precondition a merger or acquisition so that

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the national security concern is addressed. Structural preconditioning, unlike performance requirements that seek to modify a firm's behavior after the merger, avoids the pitfalls of continually monitoring the conduct of a firm, and allows the President to choose outcomes between "no" and "yes."

H.R. 2631 also addresses a serious institutional concern about Exon-Florio that many Members of Congress have: its lack of transparency and accountability. In advance of the President's final determination, the bill allows the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence, meeting in executive session, to receive classified oral briefing on a case for which CFIUS has concluded an investigation.

The Intelligence Committees' record on confidentiality on the most sensitive issues is well-established, and its members can and should be entrusted with Exon-Florio information so clearly relevant to the Nation's security. So that other Members of Congress and the American public can better understand how the CFIUS functions, the bill requires an annual public report on CFIUS investigations. The report, however, fully safeguards confidential business information and national security secrets through procedures successfully used by the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission in its merger and acquisition reports to Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2631 will direct detailed information on transnational mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures to their logical regulatory domains, where these transactions' potential effects on U.S. economic welfare and national security can be examined and dealt with comprehensively and independently. I urge Members on both sides of the Aisle to support it.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE H. MORAN BEFORE THE COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMPETITIVENESS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE, JUNE 12, 1991¹

Thank you for inviting me to be here today.

My testimony can be summarized in three points:

First, while the positive aspects of foreign direct investment in the United States outweigh the negative (in general) by a very large margin, there are genuine national security threats associated with foreign investment which the members of this subcommittee, and the members of Congress as a whole, cannot ignore.

Second, these "genuine" national security threats spring from instances where foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies take place in industries where external suppliers are extremely concentrated. In this context today's debate about changes in the Exon-Florio Amendment to address the concentration problem are even more important than the debate about the original Exon-Florio Amendment was.

Third, a proliferation of restrictions on flows of technology and capital (as well as goods and services) around the world also carries dangers for America's national security and national welfare.

The "strengthening" of the Exon-Florio Amendment should therefore be focused narrowly on those cases where foreign suppliers pose a credible threat to U.S. interests because of their monopolistic structure, and not be allowed to interrupt foreign investment more broadly.

The first point requires some elaboration: most economists will tell this subcommittee that the welfare of the United States is enhanced by the innovations and management techniques, as well as the investment capital, that foreign companies bring to increase the productivity of our economy. I strongly associate myself with this positive stance toward direct foreign investment in the United States (similarly we should all urge Mexico, for example, to adopt an equally welcoming approach toward direct foreign investment).

But where some economists err is by not recognizing that there are legitimate national security exceptions to this generally affirmative posture toward inward investment. These exceptions occur when foreign suppliers can threaten to deny a continuous flow of those goods, services, or technology to users in the United States; to be more precise, when foreign suppliers can use their market power to delay, place conditions on, exercise blackmail through, or ultimately withhold the goods, services, or technology upon which we have become dependent.

These are not merely hypothetical apprehensions. There is a rich history of attempts by one government or another to influence the sovereign activities of other nations via extraterritorial directives to the overseas affiliates of the firms headquartered in the first government's territory. The U.S. itself has attempted to exercise such coercive power: recall the instructions of American authorities to IBM to have its French subsidiary withhold computer technology from France in the 1960s to inhibit De Gaulle's development of an independent nuclear deterrent, or, more recently, the Reagan Administration's unilateral and retroactive order to the European subsidiaries of Dresser Industries and General Electric to cancel their contracts to supply technology for the Soviet gas pipeline. Other countries have shown a similar propensity to use their international companies as vehicles for external diktat. It is worrisome to contemplate that our country may increasingly be on the receiving end of such extraterritorial mandates, especially when the White House and the Defense Department are reporting other nations to be in the lead in a rising number of critical technologies.

Our future could hold a growing number of experiences like the Kyocera case, in which MITI (under pressure from Socialist members of the Japanese Diet) forced Dexcel, the American subsidiary of Kyocera, to withhold its advanced ceramic technology from the U.S. Tomahawk missile program. Ironically, with the decline of Cold War solidarity, an expanding number of political groups in the parliaments of our allies may enjoy increasing leeway to deny technology or set conditions upon its use in the decades to come.

What should the United States do about this? How can we translate concerns about these legitimate threats to our national interests into the most appropriate public policy toward inward foreign investment in the United States?

To answer these questions brings me to the second point above, that the Amendments being considered by the subcommittee today constitute a conceptual breakthrough in their emphasis on the problem of concentration.

It is important to note that the possibility of denial, delay, blackmail, or manipulation via home country directives to the subsidiaries of foreign companies in the United States is not synonymous with dependence on foreign suppliers *per se* but only with dependence on concentrated foreign suppliers, where substitutes are few, the lead-time to develop alternatives is long, and stockpiling is not feasible.

To give an example, the members of this subcommittee frequently hear the argument that because American soldiers march in boots the United States has a national security interest in keeping a prosperous domestic footwear industry in American hands on American soil. But the suppliers of footwear are so dispersed internationally (and stockpiling is a relatively easy option were it deemed necessary) that foreign suppliers could never credibly threaten to cut America off. Thus protecting American footwear companies and/or blocking foreign acquisition of American footwear firms via a "strengthened" version of Exon-Florio would make no sense; it would merely force the Defense Department, the American taxpayers, and the American public to pay more for their footwear.

One can extend this argument to more difficult, and controversial cases, such as the machine tool industry. Here one finds that for most segments of the industry external suppliers are dispersed and competitive. There is no credible threat of denial; the practice of granting blanket protection to such segments of the machine tool industry and/or preventing foreign acquisitions only saddles the American users of machine tools with higher costs and inferior products (so do Buy American provisions). There are, however, some narrow segments of the machine tool industry where suppliers are extraordinarily concentrated (multi-axis cutters and grinders, or non-metallic fabricators, may be examples). For these narrow segments a case can be made that dependence on foreigners could be dangerous because a potential for external denial, delay, blackmail, or manipulation does exist.

Similarly the suppliers of advanced lithography equipment to imprint circuit patterns on silicon wafers on the semiconductor industry ("steppers") are so few in number that they exercise quasi-monopoly power. The acquisition of an American stepper manufacturer by a foreign company would open the door to a kind of dependence for the United States that could be preyed upon by the parent corporation or the parent corporation's government.

This brings me to the third point above: The challenge for this subcommittee is to devise an appropriate policy toward acquisitions of U.S. firms by outsiders where global markets are dominated by tight foreign monopolies or oligopolies.

To accomplish this, there is a useful empirical finding from anti-trust studies that can provide a guide for policy: if the largest four firms (or four countries) control less than fifty percent of the market, they lack the ability to collude effectively even if they wish to exploit or manipulate recipients. If they control more than fifty percent of the market, they do hold the potential to coordinate denial, delay, blackmail, or manipulation. This "four-four-fifty rule" provides an objective test of whether a genuine threat to national security exists.²

¹Theodore H. Moran is Karl F. Landegger Professor and Director, Program in International Business Diplomacy, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, and Senior Associate, Business Executive for National Security. This testimony draws on a study of "Defense Implications of Industrial Globalization," being prepared for Business Executive for National Security.

²For more detailed analysis see Theodore H. Moran, "The Globalization of America's Defense Industries: Managing the Threat of Foreign Dependence."

The use of a concentration measure offers a simple and effective method to strengthen the Exon-Florio Amendment: if a foreign acquisition is proposed in an industry where concentration is higher than four companies or four countries supplying fifty percent of the global market, the U.S. government should impose performance requirements on the acquiring firm to ensure the retention of production and R&D facilities in the United States; if a foreign acquisition is proposed in an industry where concentration is lower than four companies or four countries supplying fifty percent of the global market, the U.S. government should approve the acquisition without conditions.

As a last resort, if the U.S. government fails to obtain performance requirements for domestic R&D and production sufficient to render the threat of denial implausible, American authorities can block the acquisition. Such an action should rightly be considered a least desirable outcome, since it in effect requires the U.S. firm to remain in business and many require a tariff or a subsidy to accomplish.

One should note that a measurement of concentration in the global market is the appropriate standard. As in the footwear example discussed previously, there is no genuine national security threat if foreign suppliers are dispersed even if the proposed acquisition is the last remaining U.S. company.

Most important, this concentration test obeys the "Golden Rule" of economic policy; that is, it has the virtue of being a policy approach that the United States can live with if we find other nations employing the same standard for acquisitions in their own countries (an objective measurement would be a great improvement over the vague and subjective national security grounds for rejecting acquisitions currently employed in Europe and Asia). From a technical point of view the "four-four-fifty rule" can be translated into a Herfindahl index measurement compatible with the merger and acquisition guidelines of the U.S. Justice Department. (Any concentration test of course counts all related corporate entities as a single firm, thus avoiding the possibility that companies with shared stock ownership and management like a Japanese keiretsu might be misrepresented as multiple independent firms.)

Finally, let me point out that strengthening the Exon-Florio Amendment via a concentration test avoids throwing the United States Congress once again into a debate over industrial policy. The approach recommended here does not depend upon the dubious ability of government bureaucrats to pick winners and losers better than the market. Instead it is based on established principles of aversion to monopoly or oligopoly power which have always guided the American preference for free markets.

A TRIBUTE TO DIANA SILIEZAR

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today and congratulate Diana Siliezar, of Providence, RI, this years recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excel-

lence Award for Mount Pleasant High School in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Mount Pleasant High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Diana Siliezar has more than fulfilled this criteria. She has participated in a host of volunteer activities. She has been a volunteer at Blackstone Shelter, and Mount Pleasant for Peace. She has also assisted at Roger Williams Hospital, Rhode Island Hospital, and Charlesgate Nursing Home.

I commend Diana Siliezar on her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

NICARAGUA: WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, Nicaragua is a country in the midst of a difficult passage. The election of the Chamorro government was a towering achievement that moved the world and gave rise to great expectations for Nicaragua's future. However, turning around a country devastated by 8 years of economic mismanagement, political turmoil, and civil disorder is a tall order. It is going to require discipline, good management, and the support of Nicaragua's friends.

We have come a long way since the Sandinista years. There is a democratically elected government in Managua; the people enjoy freedom of expression and other basic human rights that were virtually suspended for 8 years; and the educational system is being purged of Marxist-Leninist dogma. The government has demonstrated that it recognizes the need for economic reform and the people, through their elected representatives, have shown a willingness to support it.

However, a very serious problem remains—the continuation of Sandinista power and influence in nearly every aspect of Nicaraguan life and every important Nicaraguan institution. Because of this, progress, especially serious economic reform, is going to be slow and difficult. We are going to have to accept that this government—at this moment—is simply not going to be able to do it all.

What we must hope for is that if we both support the Chamorro government, and keep up the pressure on the Sandinistas, incremental progress will spawn more progress. For every step forward, the government will be able to risk a bit more.

The Nicaraguan community in the United States is eager to play a supportive role in bringing about constructive change in Nicaragua. I commend to our colleagues the remarks of a prominent member of that community, Mr. Jorge Tefel:

REMARKS BY MR. JORGE TEFELE

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Nicaraguan American Bankers & Businessmen Association (NABBA), it is an honor and a distinct privilege to welcome the Honor-

able Congressman Dante Fascell, our honorable Nicaraguan Consul in Miami Mario Sacasa and his wife, Lidia, Dr. Horacio Aguirre, Dr. Adolfo Calero and his wife Mary and other distinguished personalities.

Tonight, we are very grateful and optimistic! Grateful to this land, the United States of America, because we see so many talented exiles—men and women—from different walks of life—who have become successful and productive members of this community. Unfortunately, our impoverished Nicaragua is in desperate need of human capital, economic aid, technical assistance, and most important, immediate changes and fundamental reforms for economic development to take the place of stagnation.

Tonight, we challenge Nicaraguans to keep on struggling for ways to help our country despite early disillusion and enormous frustration *** We also challenge the Chamorro Administration to take the exiled community into account, to pay attention to the Superior Council of Private Enterprises—COSEP—and to implement "real" reforms in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan government should come closer—rather than distance itself from the political forces that brought it to power. The alliance between the Ortegas and Antonio Lacayo, the ongoing appeasement of the Sandinistas through permissiveness and sanctioning of stolen properties and backroom dealing and the like *** must come to an end!!

The Sandinistas have a "de facto" control over the country. They run the armed forces, the courts, customs, the police, and the list goes on *** and on *** and on *** and that must come to an end!!!

The fact that Nicaragua is the only country in the Americas—with the exception of Cuba—where the title to property can change without the knowledge and authorization of, and compensation to its rightful owner *** must come to an end as well ***. Who would invest in Nicaragua, if private property changes hands in that manner!

Let's stop for a moment! *** Let's consider what will it take to rebuild the country? To Make Nicaragua a productive nation again!

We only pray the Chamorro management team is enlightened enough to take immediate steps to:

- 1) Create an impartial, competent and just system of law and order;
- 2) Abolish all Sandinista decrees enacted after February 15, 1990 for the purpose of legalizing their thievery and modus operandi;
- 3) Strengthen the democratic and political institutions;
- 4) Assure and re-establish respect for and protection of basic human rights and private property;
- 5) Return all illegally confiscated properties to their rightful owners—beginning with the ones controlled by the current government;
- 6) Transform the armed forces into apolitical bodies govern by civilian rule; and to
- 7) Allow all Nicaraguan exiles throughout the world to exercise their right to vote.

We understand it is difficult, but by just taking these initial steps, the government can create the adequate atmosphere to reactivate the economy and build confidence in the country *** and eventually *** attract much needed foreign investors.

Let's work together!!! We ought to be optimistic—because we have the capacity, the disposition, the desire and the friends to rebuild our Beloved Nicaragua.

FOURTH DISTRICT'S KNIGHTS AND LADIES DISPLAY HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the 1991 Knights and Ladies of the Golden Horseshoe have once again been announced and they are all to be commended. This esteemed award has been given to a whopping 41 eight grade students in West Virginia's Fourth District this year.

The "Transmontane Order of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" was originally established in 1716 by Gov. Alexander Spotswood when he and his party explored the territory west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He founded this order in an attempt to increase explorations to the "other side of the mountains." Governor Spotswood awarded each of the explorers with a small golden horseshoe, and each member promised to make at least one more trip to the then highly unknown western region.

Today the Golden Horseshoe is still the award, but the exploration is in the area of West Virginia history. This order was refounded in 1931 by Phil Conley, in an attempt to persuade students to think more about West Virginia and its important role in history. Each year approximately 250 eight-grade students are awarded the miniature horseshoe for scoring highest on the rigorous examination, which tests the students' knowledge of the history of their home State.

I wish to congratulate the 41 Knights and Ladies of 1991 who have proven their excellent grasp of the history of our great State of West Virginia.

MRS. ELMYRA BLACK IS LADY OF THE YEAR

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor and pleasure to share with the House the accomplishments of a special lady in my congressional district, Mrs. Elmyra Black of Swainsboro, GA.

Mrs. Black was recently named as 1991 "Lady of the Year" by the Theta Eta Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi. She was recognized for her many accomplishments in the religious, civic, educational, cultural, and business life of the Swainsboro community.

It is people like Mrs. Black who keep our communities thriving and growing. She has devoted countless hours to assisting others and has been unselfish in her desire to make Swainsboro a better place to live. On behalf of the citizens of the First Congressional District, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and commendations to Mrs. Black.

At this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to include a copy of an article that ran in the May 8 edition of the Blade that de-

tails the many accomplishments of Mrs. Black over the years:

MRS. ELMYRA BLACK IS "LADY OF YEAR"

Mrs. William H. (Elmyra) Black of Swainsboro has been honored by Theta Eta Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi, as 1991 "Lady of the Year."

Nominated for the honor by Glad Garden Club, she was guest of honor at the civic group's "Lady of the Year" meeting last Tuesday night at Catered Creations.

She was recognized for her accomplishments in the religious, civic, educational, cultural, and business life of the community.

Mrs. Black serves as a member of the First Baptist Church Council, on the mission council, and as a church counselor. She presently is or has served as W.M.U. Associational leader and president of a W.M.U. Circle, Sunday school teacher, chaplain for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and as chairman of the Friendship Center.

She also serves on the committee for the Racetrack St. Clinic and has been president of the Parent-Teachers Association, a member of the Arts Council, a supporter of the Band Boosters' Club, and has assisted low-income families in a variety of community and personal activities.

Mrs. Black is a past president of the State Pharmaceutical Association Auxiliary, is a member of the Glad Garden Club, a member of Daughters of the American Revolution, and was active for several years in Cub Scout and Boy Scout programs.

A plaque in recognition of the honor was presented by Mrs. Missy Edenfield, chairman of the "Lady of the Year" selection committee.

EARLY INTERVENTION AND PRE-SCHOOL DISABILITY REAUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am cosponsoring the administration's bill introduced by request by Congressman GOODLING which reauthorizes the early intervention and preschool programs under part H of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Subcommittee on Select Education of which I am the ranking Republican is currently drafting a bipartisan bill to reauthorize these programs and many of the provisions in our bipartisan bill reflect those proposals recommended by the administration. Those provisions include adding assistive technology devices and services to the definition of early intervention services; changing the term "case management" to "service coordination"; requiring that the part H comprehensive system of personnel development be consistent with the part B comprehensive system of personnel development; and, providing a better transition for children in early intervention programs to move into preschool programs without creating a gap in services.

The administration's bill, however, contains a provision which mandates that States charge fees based on a sliding scale for early intervention services or receive a reduction in Federal dollars. After exploring this issue with

expert witnesses at our subcommittee, I was convinced that we should maintain current law allowing States to choose whether to charge fees or not based on their individual needs. The bipartisan committee bill, therefore, will not contain this administration provision.

The Committee on Education and Labor plans to report a bipartisan bill very soon to authorize these important programs and ensure that infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families receive these essential services.

CIVITAN PRESIDENT CITED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to learn recently that a good friend and constituent from Clarksville, TN, Dr. J.F. Burney, has been named president-elect of Civitan International.

Dr. Burney has distinguished himself both professionally and personally. He is the model of informed and involved citizenship. Civitan International has selected a fine man for this high office.

Because Civitan clubs are active all across our Nation, I thought my colleagues would be interested to learn of Dr. Burney's election, and for that reason, I ask that the following article, published in the Leaf-Chronicle, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

BURNEY NEW CIVITAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

(By Sue Carlton)

More than 20 years ago, a friend's involvement with the Civitan Club attracted the interest of Dr. J.F. Burney.

That interest has become a lasting commitment. This week, Burney, professor of accounting and finance at Austin Peay State University, will take over as president-elect of Civitan International—a worldwide organization of 36,000 senior members and 18,000 junior members.

The annual Civitan International Convention will take place Wednesday through Saturday in Atlanta. New officers will be installed Saturday night.

Markham Howe, of Little Rock, Ark., will be the new Civitan International president. He will serve from Oct. 1, 1991 until Sept. 30, 1992.

Burney will become president Oct. 1, 1992, and will serve through Sept. 30, 1993. Each president serves for one year.

"Our work is primarily with youth and the elderly—the mentally and physically handicapped—and that is what interested me about Civitan originally," Burney said.

Committed to his work with the handicapped, Burney serves as president of the board of Harriett Cohn Mental Health Center.

He also has served nine years on the board of directors for Progressive Directions Inc. (Three years as chairman) and has served as chairman for the Cumberland Psychiatric Center. Children and Youth, Inc., and the former Five Rivers Boys Home.

A native Tennessean and former military man, he worked as a public accountant and later received his doctoral degree in accounting and finance from the University of Alabama.

Burney has been an APSU faculty member since 1969, and served as dean of the College of Business for 15 years.

As Civitan International's president-elect, Burney will serve on the board of directors, in addition to his other duties throughout the year.

"The job of president will involve quite a bit of traveling," Burney said. "In addition, I will be involved in overseeing the budget, working on the organization's plans for the next year and working with the committee on future convention sites."

Some of that travel will include trips to international Civitan locations—including Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden and Bangladesh.

His job also will include training the governors-elect for the next year. Each governor presides over a certain geographical region.

"Next year will be the 75th anniversary of Civitan and we will be meeting in Birmingham where Civitan started," he said.

As outgoing president, Burney will automatically serve as chairman of the board of directors for the next year.

Burney and his wife Earlene, an elementary reading specialist, are members of the Church of Christ. They have four children, Mike, Steve, Cheryl and Laurie, and five grandchildren.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 12, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

The House of Representatives recently passed a civil rights bill. The bill seeks to restore the law as it existed before 1989, when a divided Supreme Court issued a series of decisions which made it harder to sue an employer for alleged job discrimination. Behind the highly technical language of the bill lurk intense political controversy and serious questions about the laws against job discrimination.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 guarantees all Americans the right to be free from discriminatory treatment. But no right is worth much without a remedy for those whose rights are denied. The civil rights bill is not about establishing new rights; it is about ensuring that adequate remedies exist. It deals primarily with the procedures and standards to be met in job discrimination lawsuits.

DISPARATE IMPACT

Many lawsuits center on the legality of hiring or promotion practices which are fair on their face but have an adverse effect on particular groups. For example, requiring job applicants to have a certain educational degree, test score, or physical ability may indirectly limit the number of women or minorities who would otherwise qualify for the job, and thereby result in unintentional discrimination. Such practices are said to have a "disparate impact," and are permitted only if they are required by business necessity. There are important similarities between the bill passed by the House and the one proposed by President Bush. Both bills require individuals filing job discrimination lawsuits to identify which specific practice caused the

disparate impact, and employers to demonstrate why these practices are necessary. The two bills do differ on the definition of business necessity. The Supreme Court expanded this definition, making job discrimination harder to prove. The House bill would essentially restore the pre-1989 definition, while the President's bill would allow employers to use either the old or new definition.

QUOTAS

The most divisive issue raised by these bills is whether they will cause businesses to hire by quota. Under current law, quotas are generally prohibited unless they have been imposed by a court order against an employer found to have consistently discriminated in the past. The key point in the debate over quotas is on the difference between defining business necessity as "having a significant and manifest relationship to the requirements for effective job performance," under the House bill, or "significantly serving legitimate employment goals," in the President's bill. This small difference in language has generated the entire debate on quotas. Critics of the President's bill contend that its definition will enable employers to legally justify requirements that are not necessary for successful job performance. Opponents of the House bill charge that it will not allow employers to justify important employment requirements and thereby make discrimination too easy to prove. Consequently, they argue, employers will hire by quota rather than risk losing lawsuits. However, the House bill restores the definition of business necessity as it was for nearly 20 years. That standard did not lead to quotas then, and should not now. In addition, the House bill explicitly prohibits the use of quotas by employers and makes their use an unlawful employment practice. The President's bill does not forbid quotas.

MONEY DAMAGES

Another key issue is whether victims of intentional job discrimination should be permitted to seek compensatory and punitive damages. Currently, only victims of racial discrimination may seek such damages. The House bill would allow all victims of intentional discrimination to seek compensatory damages, and punitive damages up to \$150,000 or the amount of compensatory damages awarded. President Bush's bill would allow the awarding of \$150,000 in damages, but only if the employee has also been harassed. Critics of the House bill argue that allowing employees to seek damages will encourage them to file lawsuits that will result in huge damage awards which could ruin some businesses. However, victims of intentional racial discrimination have been able to seek damages for over 100 years, and there is no evidence that this option has been abused. In addition, many believe that allowing damages is the only way to make sure the law adequately deters employers from discrimination.

CONCLUSION

Though both of the proposed bills had merits and flaws, the bill that passed the House was preferable. It does not require quotas, and restores important protections to American workers. In my view, those who claim that without this legislation employment discrimination will be rampant and those who predict that with this legislation employers will be obliged to observe quotas are both overstating their case.

While widely supported, the House bill fell well short of the number of votes required to override a presidential veto, which means

that it will not become law. Renewed negotiations between the President and the Senate are now the appropriate course of action. I kept thinking throughout the debate that the civil rights bill should have been easier to pass. Strangely enough, there was little pressure in support of the bill, and some intense opposition to it focused on the quota charge. If there were not political overtones to this debate, reasonable people would have agreed on the language fairly quickly. The controversy surrounding the bill has as much to do with presidential politics and the state of race relations in America as it does with a civil rights bill.

My impression is that most Americans support affirmative action, but oppose quotas and reverse discrimination. Many of them no longer view the civil rights movement as advancing those goals; rather, they see it as a special interest group pursuing its own interests at the expense of others. They believe that reverse discrimination is pervasive in American life today and that civil rights legislation will only make the problem worse. I also believe that they support equal opportunity and efforts to expand opportunities to disadvantaged persons. This is what I think the civil rights bill accomplishes. It tries not to grant minorities special advantages at the expense of others, but rather helps ensure that they will be treated fairly. No one can doubt that there is much important work yet to be done to eliminate the obstacles that so many disadvantaged Americans face in trying to improve their lives. The civil rights bill is one modest step in this direction.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHOICE IN EDUCATION ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the debate on educational reform has brought forth many new ideas, but none more controversial than choice in education. Choice has been touted by some as the solution to the Nation's educational woes, and in fact, a major component of the President's America 2000 proposal deals with choice in education. Others have pointed out several concerns about school choice and feel that it will weaken our public school system.

I have concerns that choice has been singled out as the solution to our education problems without proof that it is effective on a widespread basis. Recently, many more educational choice programs have begun operating around the country. Some of them have seen great success, like the one in Montclair, NJ, while some of them, Richmond, CA, for example, are finding that mismanagement and lack of commitment to educational reform are leading to continued failure of the school system and declining academic achievement of their students. Unfortunately, we do not now know what goes into the creation of a choice program of high quality, where all students are provided an improved education.

On May 21, the Committee on Education and Labor held an oversight hearing on choice in education. All of the witnesses agreed that if there is a role for the Federal Government

in the area of school choice it is in determining what works and making this information available to other communities who may wish to implement such a program. I would agree that if schools are going to restructure around a choice model, then there is a Federal role in providing them with technical information so that students are provided the best services possible.

The bill that I am introducing today authorizes the Secretary of Education to make grants to public schools, or local educational agencies for demonstration and evaluation of a variety of educational choice programs. The goal of this legislation is to determine which types of choice programs are effective in improving parental involvement in their children's education and increasing student achievement.

One of the most contentious issues in the school choice debate is whether private schools should be allowed to participate. While I myself have serious reservations about public funds going to private schools, it is important that we look at all forms of choice programs and evaluate their effectiveness. As a result, public schools that propose to include private schools in their choice plans could apply for demonstration and evaluation grants.

The key to education progress is a commitment to quality and excellence. If schools are going to implement choice programs then there is a Federal role in finding out what is effective and sharing this information with all interested parties. We cannot afford to make judgments here in Washington on what is educationally correct, but rather take what is happening around the country and shape it so that it leads toward this goal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AN OUTSTANDING LEADER—JACK SMANT

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, this summer Jack Smant may actually have some time to enjoy the beauties of what is, undeniably, one of the most beautiful areas in the most beautiful State in the country. The western side of the State of Michigan, and the ninth district which I have the honor to represent, offer some of the most exciting and breathtaking recreational areas and opportunities one can find.

But only if one can also find the time to enjoy them. Jack Smant, who declined to stand for election to the Ottawa County, Michigan Board of Commissioners this past fall, will have just a little more of that time. While he will not likely abdicate his strong feelings about citizen responsibility and involvement—and while his position as the executive director of the Association of Commerce and Industry will provide more than enough of an opportunity to tout the economic vitality of the area, I am sure that Jack is looking forward to some rest after 14 years of service as commissioner, including a stint as chairman. The citizens of Ottawa County and the communities

Jack represented on the board are grateful for his service and for his continuing interest in the affairs of the county. I offer for my colleagues' review an article about Jack's contributions to the area which appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle as his formal term of service drew to a close last winter.

JACK SMANT HANGS UP HIS OTTAWA LEADERSHIP HAT TO DO MORE IN TRI-CITIES (By Roger Morgenstern)

GRAND HAVEN.—Jack Smant will be the first person to tell you he's not retiring.

Starting Jan. 1, he's merely turning in one of the hats he wears.

The 56-year-old Ottawa County commissioner is leaving the county board after 14 years, in which he has been chairman and became one of the group's most influential members.

During his tenure on the board, Smant has worn two hats in the Tri-Cities—one as executive director of the Association of Commerce and Industry and the other as a county commissioner representing Grand Haven and Ferrysburg.

Just because he is stepping out of the political spotlight should not diminish Smant's leadership role in the community. He will continue to head what he calls a "dynamic organization" in becoming more heavily involved in economic development and community issues facing the entire Tri-Cities area.

Grand Haven Mayor Howard Meyer said Smant's and the ACI's assistance with the city will continue to grow as city officials play less of a direct role in economic development.

"Jack has served his constituents to the utmost, he's a real valued asset to the community . . . He will continue to play a role in the development of the Tri-Cities area," Meyer said.

Some in Grand Haven have even suggested Smant might be someone who could calm the city's political waters after the election defeat of former Mayor Marjorie Boon, the ouster of the city manager, the loss of a half dozen city department heads and the uncertainty of city finances. Smant is having no part of the speculation.

Smant said he's enjoyed his time as a county commissioner but has not thought if politics will play a part in his future.

"I haven't thought about future political moves if any," Smant said. "The impetus I've had is to wrap up the county work I have and let the dust settle for a while."

Smant said during an interview recently that over the years he had no problem separating the two roles, but admits he welcomes the opportunity to focus on one job.

"Everything's growing that we're dealing with . . . The amount of calls we get are growing by leaps and bounds," Smant said of the business and tourism inquiries at ACI.

"I've got the demands of a full-time job and I felt it was time to get out. I will have no problem keeping busy but I want to get back to a more normal life," Smant said.

Smant, who has served as the ACI's executive director since its 1981 formation, was formerly manager of the Committee for Economic Development, one of the ACI's forerunners. Prior to that, he owned a floor covering business.

Smant said he has always accounted for the time he should spend for the ACI, often working weekends, nights and vacations to make up for hours spent on county business.

The thought of stepping down from the county board first entered his mind two years ago, as he was mulling over another election bid.

Although he decided to run again, the new board committee structure set up under Board Chairwoman Jessie Dalman during the past two years has led to 80 percent of all matters flowing to the Internal Services Committee, which Smant chairs. The powerful, five-member committee drafts the county's budget and reviews personnel matters, among other time-consuming items.

Smant is considered by many as one of the most powerful commissioners on the 11-member board. In addition to serving as Internal chairman for the past two years, Smant was board chairman for eight years, from 1979 to 1986.

An experience and power vacuum on the 1991 county board is further enhanced by the additional departures this month of Dalman and Commissioner Ronald Mayers, both veteran, influential board members.

Smant, Dalman and others were at the forefront of the evolution county government since they came on the board in the mid 1970s. Smant says the professional, business-like approach the county board has taken in building its administrative structure purposely mirrors that of the private sector.

Among the changes made during his tenure are new computers countywide and administrators overseeing data processing, personnel, finance and buildings and grounds.

We moved (county government) into a non-political arena feeling it would be the most cost-effective and productive," he said.

Both jobs—commissioner and ACI executive director—are "very public and demanding," Smant said, saying there came a point "where something had to give."

Each time an election year rolled around, Smant would always discuss the situation with the ACI board. They never asked Smant not to run and were always supportive, he said.

"They were surprised at my decision this year," Smant said, adding the 14-member board did not influence his decision, made public in April, not to run again.

ACI Board President Bob Risselade praised Smant's work on the ACI, saying role as a county commissioner never got in the way.

"From the ACI's standpoint that has never presented a problem as long as I've been involved," said Risselade, who's been on the board for more than five years. "I think the (ACI) board has always wholeheartedly supported him."

Risselade called Smant "extremely dedicated to ACI," and hoped that stepping down from the county board will give him some personal "breathing space."

But the county will not be far from Smant's mind. The outgoing commissioner said with his experience he would welcome consulting with next year's commissioners, if asked. Former Grand Haven City Manager Larry Deetjen will replace Smant in the county board's 4th District.

Commissioner Edward Bytwerk, of Spring Lake, said he'll miss his Tri-Cities colleague. "I have felt since I've been on the board that Jack's been a strong member of the board, not only for North Ottawa but also the entire county."

Smant's stint on the county board is only part of his political history in the Tri-Cities. From 1973 to 1975, he served on the Grand Haven City Council. In September 1975, he was appointed to the board to fill a vacancy.

In August 1976, Smant's first bid for election to the county board ended in a primary election defeat. But in 1978, he won the election and has remained in office ever since.

ELLEN DZIENGELESKI OF SOUTH GLENS FALLS, NY, COMES FROM A PATRIOTIC FAMILY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are some families for whom service to their country is as natural as birthday parties. I'd like to speak about such a family today.

Ellen Dziengesleski of South Glens Falls, NY, has six aunts and nine uncles. Every one of her uncles served in the military, seven of them in World War II. Her mother is Rita Pierquet Raleigh of Green Bay, WI. The nine Pierquet brothers totaled 53 years in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.

Mr. Speaker, consider this:

The oldest Pierquet, Cy, was drafted into the Army Air Corps and served in a radar unit in the Pacific before being discharged in 1945.

Le Roy was a chief gunner's mate in the Navy and served aboard the U.S.S. *Pokomoke* from 1941 to 1945.

Marvin enlisted in the Army Air Corps in 1942 and served stateside until 1945.

The twins Cletus and Clayton also served. Cletus served in the Army Reserves from 1943 to 1957. He got a battlefield commission in the Battle of the Bulge and saw action in Germany, Belgium, Austria, Holland, and France. Clayton was drafted into the Navy in 1942, was stationed in the Pacific, and served until 1944. He also served in the Korean war.

Clement enlisted in 1943 and served in the Pacific until 1946 as a Navy coxswain.

Anthony enlisted in the Navy in 1943 and was a shipfitter third class on the U.S.S. *Makassar* in the Pacific until 1946. He also served on a destroyer during the Korean war.

Quintin, too young to serve in World War II, enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1950 and served in the Korean war as an ammunition specialist until his discharge in 1954.

Jerome, also too young for World War II, enlisted in the Navy in 1947 and served as a boatswain's mate on the U.S.S. *Okaganon* during the Korean war. He remained in the Navy Reserves until 1953.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, this is a truly extraordinary family. Ellen Dziengesleski is justifiably proud of her large, close family.

Ellen and her husband Roger are good, solid citizens in our district. Roger is a woodlands division manager at Finch, Pruyn, one of our most important industries.

You could imagine, Mr. Speaker, how special such holidays as Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Veterans Day are to the Pierquet family and all its branches. With great pleasure, I ask all Members to join me in paying our own special tribute to this highly patriotic family.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FLORIDA BAPTIST FAMILY MINISTRIES BRINGS HOPE TO SOUTH FLORIDA FAMILIES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Baptist Children's Home has brought hope to south Florida children and their parents for over 40 years. Since 1958, the Miami-based home for children has taken in abused and neglected children. This ministry has expanded over the years to include shelters in Lakeland and Tallahassee, with a home for mentally retarded adult women in Winterhaven and a retirement home in Vero Beach.

The important work of the Florida Baptist Family Ministries, that of ministering to the needs of children, families, the mentally retarded, and senior adults, is largely supported by private donations. Recently, the Giving Hope Campaign was initiated to raise necessary funds to enhance and expand current services. Mr. Speaker, I am always encouraged by the success of private charities that are able to reach out to the community and bring hope and healing. There is a special earnesty to serve and profound commitment found in the efforts of the Florida Baptist Family Ministries.

I commend the leadership of both the Florida Baptist Family Ministries and the Giving Hope Campaign. The president of Florida Baptist Family Ministries, Richard Phillips, and director of development, Tom Blake, should be noted for their commitment and vision to the ministry. I also recognize the support provided by the campaign leadership: chairman, Bob Bery, the senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.; initial division chair, George Wilson, chairman of Fuchs Baking Co.; and major division chair, Jim Ferguson, partner of Ferguson, Glasgow & Schuster Architects.

AMERICANS IN SPACE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, last month I introduced H.R. 2383, the Americans in Space Preservation Act of 1991.

My bill would direct the National Park Service to develop a plan of action for four Brevard County, FL, sites associated with the early days of America's space program. The sites are launch complexes, 5, 6, and 26, also known as the Air Force Space Museum and launch site for America's first satellite and first astronaut; the Mercury Mission Control Center; and the Apollo-Saturn launch umbilical tower, which supported the Apollo 11 launch.

In this action plan, the Park Service would evaluate the engineering and maintenance needs of these sites, prepare alternatives and recommendations for visitor use and interpretation, estimate costs, examine possible funding sources and coordinate with the Interior

Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Air Force and any other public or private entities having an interest in the preservation and interpretation of these sites.

I drafted this bill after meeting with our former colleague, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, and in consultation with representatives of the Park Service and the majority and minority staffs of the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. I have also contacted the offices of Mr. BACCHUS, in whose district these sites are located, and with that of my colleague on the Interior Committee, Mr. JOHNSTON. H.R. 2383 has also won the endorsement of Spaceport Florida, the State's commercial spaceport authority.

This bill specifically states that the planning process should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, conflict with the ongoing operational requirements of the Air Force and NASA. Further, following a meeting between a member of staff and representatives of NASA, I agreed to limit the scope of this plan of action to the above-mentioned four sites and to emphasize that no NASA money would be involved in this effort. The space agency also wished its concerns with historic preservation heard, a request I hope will be honored during the hearing process.

H.R. 2383 directs that the plan of action be made available no later than 18 months after receipt of appropriations by the Park Service. Further, the Park Service will have 24 months to develop interpretive materials, suitable for public distributions, that interprets the significance of 26 space program sites associated with America's space program and identified in National Park Service "Man in Space" study of alternatives. Finally, the bill authorizes the sum of \$500,000 to carry out this work.

The Park Service tells me that such a plan of action would be the next logical step after conducting a theme study and a study of alternatives, both of which have been completed on this subject. It also reflects what I believe to be Secretary Lujan's feelings on this matter, that the Park Service not commit to managing these sites as a unit of the National Park System but acknowledging that the NPS could play a role in bringing about their preservation. The completed plan of action will put all of the cards on the table, all of the information needed for us, a local support group or someone else to make decision on preserving and interpreting these sites.

This bill is my latest attempt at preserving a record of the sites associated with the early days of America's space program. Last year, I introduced a bill to deal with all 26 of those sites and that measure met with its share of opposition. Some feared the price tag, which could have reached \$37 million, and others worried about the impact my bill would have on NASA's operational requirements.

A lot has taken place in the past 2 years. After 4 years, the Office of Management and Budget released the National Park Service "Man in Space" study of alternatives. In addition, NASA signed a programmatic agreement with historic preservation officials to conduct sites identified by the NPS study. Patrick Air Force Base found internal funds to repair the launch gantry that cradled America's first satellite launcher and, in Florida, a number of

support groups expressed interest in preserving space program sites.

Lastly, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation completed its report on "Balancing Historic Preservation Needs With the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities." This report was written at the request of the chairmen and ranking members of the House Interior and Science and Technology Committees. In short, that study found that the operational and historic preservation needs can coexist so long as the agencies involved understand the ground rules.

I believe my bill will set the stage for action on these four sites, which really represent the essential substances of the space program's early years, and for an open discussion on the larger issues of reconciling historic preservation and operational needs. Given the Nation's technological bent, it's likely we'll see further conflicts in the future between these two national goals.

From these sites, America first journeyed into space, actions which opened a new era not only for our Nation, but for civilization. These actions did as much to define this country and the American experience as the Civil War or immigration or the opening of the West. In the end, it doesn't really matter whether Washington or the State of Florida or some public entity preserves and interprets these sites. But it's vitally important that we move toward that end. I believe H.R. 2383 would bring that about and I urge your support.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 2383

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Americans in Space Preservation Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares the following:

(1) America's space program reflects some of humanity's highest intellectual achievements.

(2) America's space program has kindled an unprecedented evolution in technology, and has resulted in significant improvements in the quality of life for all Americans.

(3) The National Park Service has prepared a study of alternative concepts regarding the preservation needs of the 26 most important sites associated with America's space program.

(4) Further action must be taken to ensure that the significant sites and resources associated with America's space program are preserved, and that the educational and inspirational value of those sites and resources for the American public is fully realized.

SEC. 3. PLAN OF ACTION.

(a) **PREPARATION OF PLAN.**—In order to identify those actions that are necessary to preserve and interpret the significant sites and resources associated with the development of America's space program, the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred to in this Act as "the Secretary") shall prepare a plan of action by which those sites and resources located in Brevard County, Florida, may best be preserved and interpreted to the public.

(b) **SITES AND RESOURCES INCLUDED.**—The sites and resources to be encompassed by the plan shall include launch complexes 5, 6, and

26 (also known as the Air Force Space Museum), located at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station; the Mercury Mission Control Center, located at the John F. Kennedy Space Center; and the Apollo-Saturn launch umbilical tower, also located at the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

SEC. 4. CONTENT OF PLAN.

The plan required under section 3 shall address each of the following:

(1) The engineering and maintenance needs associated with those sites and resources.

(2) Alternatives and recommendations for visitor use and interpretation.

(3) The costs associated with preservation, interpretation and maintenance.

(4) Possible sources of funding for the sustained operation and maintenance of the sites and resources, including private sources of funding.

(5) Appropriate management roles for those public agencies having custody of the sites and resources.

(6) Methods for achieving effective coordination between the Interior Department, NASA, Department of the Air Force, and any other public or private entities having an interest in the preservation and interpretation of sites and resources associated with the space program in Brevard County, Florida.

SEC. 5. PLANNING PROCESS.

The process by which the plan required under section 3 of this Act is prepared shall—

(1) include full consultation with, and the active participation of, NASA, the Department of the Air Force, the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, and such other entities as the Secretary deems appropriate;

(2) include appropriate opportunity for public comment and participation in the development of the plan; and

(3) avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, conflict with the ongoing operational requirements of NASA and the Department of the Air Force.

SEC. 6. PLAN SUBMITTAL.

Within 18 months of funds first being made available for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a comprehensive plan meeting the requirements of sections 3, 4, and 5 of this Act, including alternatives and recommendations for the preservation and interpretation of those sites and resources.

SEC. 7. INTERPRETATIVE MATERIALS.

Within 24 months of funds first being made available for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a handbook, suitable for public distribution, that interprets the significance of the 26 sites associated with America's space program and identified in the above mentioned study of alternatives, and the relationship those sites bear to one another and to the space program as a whole.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$500,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

BRICK TOWNSHIP, NJ, ELKS TO HONOR AMERICA'S SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 21, 1991, I will have the honor and privilege of attending an event at the Brick Lodge No. 2151 of the B.P.O. Elks, Brick Township, NJ, in honor of America's service men and women returning from the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Speaker, America's victory over the dictator and aggressor Saddam Hussein is a triumph that belongs foremost to the brave men and women of our country, volunteers in all the branches of the service, who risked their lives in the cause of preserving international law and order. As can be seen from the huge parades and welcoming ceremonies all across America, their victory has brought the citizens of this country together to a degree not seen in at least a generation. The sense of admiration for the bravery and professionalism of our volunteers has cut across the usual lines of age, political affiliation, or personal ideology. Besides expressing their support for the cause for which our troops fought, Americans showed their deep commitment to our men and women in uniform by helping the troops and their families any way they could—not only during those anxious weeks when our forces were engaged in battle, but in the months of preparation that led up to the launching of Operation Desert Storm.

Now that the American service personnel are coming home, they are getting the chance to see just how wide and how deep the recognition and appreciation among the citizens of the United States really runs. The big parades in Washington and New York may have featured the impressive displays of hardware and stirring speeches by our great military leaders. But it is events like this Saturday's picnic in Brick Township NJ, which truly show the caring and the character of the American people.

EARLY INTERVENTION AND PRE-SCHOOL DISABILITY REAUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing by request the administration's bill to reauthorize the early intervention and pre-school programs under part H of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Education and Labor Committee is currently drafting a bipartisan bill to reauthorize these programs which incorporates many of the provisions of the administration's proposal. Those provisions include adding assistance technology devices and services to the definition of early intervention services; changing the term "case management" to "service coordination"; requiring that the part H com-

prehensive system of personnel development be consistent with the part B comprehensive system of personnel development; and, providing a better transition for children in early intervention programs to move into preschool programs without a gap in services.

The administration's bill, however, contains a provision which mandates that States charge fees based on a sliding scale for early intervention services or receive a reduction in Federal dollars. The bipartisan committee bill will not include this provision and will maintain current law allowing States to choose whether to charge fees or not based on their individual needs.

The Committee on Education and Labor plans to report a bipartisan bill in the near future to authorize these important programs and ensure that infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families receive these essential services.

HARTFORD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH HAS LONG TRADITION

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, our 24th New York District can boast of some of the most beautiful and most historic churches in America. The history of many of these churches is like the history of Colonial or 19th century America.

One of those churches is the Hartford United Methodist Church. I've already mentioned this church on this floor, because U.S. Army Spec. Collin Fuller, son of Rev. Patti Girard, pastor of the church, recently delivered the sermon there after his return from the Persian Gulf.

But I could not tell the story of this church any better than the article that recently appeared in my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star. I proudly place the article in today's RECORD:

A LABOR OF LOVE: HARTFORD CHURCH HAS ALWAYS HAD IT
(By Joan Patton)

"You will have a united church, who will love you, and take care of you because they love the Master whom you serve."

"The people in Hartford are the most wonderful, caring people. Each pastor has different skills. One pastor never has it all. One does the best job one can. We laugh a lot in service. It's important to laugh."

These quotations from two Methodist pastors, speaking in 1865 and 1991, sum up the warm relationship between pastor and congregation that has been a hallmark of the Hartford United Methodist Church. Rev. W. D. Hitchcock wrote the first, and Rev. Patti Girard, the first woman pastor the church has had, said the second last week.

Girard, a part-time pastor, serves a congregation of 175, and ministers to about 270 in all.

"There's so much to do," she said. "When I'm called, I like to be available. People can stop by anytime. It doesn't matter if I'm washing dishes or making supper. There's always time to talk."

Ironically, Rev. Girard was born and raised a Catholic. She graduated from St. Mary's

Academy in Glens Falls. She didn't join the Methodist church until she was an adult, making the switch with her sister, Judy Rosebrook, who is a nurse and gospel singer.

Before coming to Hartford, Girard was a member, employee and assistant pastor of South Glens Falls Methodist Church for 17 years.

"I felt called to the ministry, and it was a joint decision between Frank and me to leave South Glens Falls for Hartford. It's been a joy, a labor of love."

She is licensed to preach, and is completing her course work for bachelor's and master's degrees, for her ordination.

She has been attending the Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C., every summer, and doing her course work by correspondence during the winter.

A few weeks ago, her son, Army Spec. Collin Fuller, a combat engineer stationed in Germany, but assigned to Saudi Arabia, and Rev. Girard preached dual sermons, "Faith Through Difficult Times." She praised her congregation's support of Fuller's unit during the crisis with letters, food, and prayers.

Sitting on the front porch of the parsonage, looking up and down tree-shaded Main Street, with its array of 19th century buildings, Rev. Girard said, "There's a common thread pastors have found here down through the generations: how well the people get along and work together, and how well they get along with the pastor."

Methodism was introduced to Washington County in 1770, when Philip Embury formed a class at Ashgrove in Camden Valley. Another class was formed in Hartford sometime in the early 19th century, connected with the Fort Ann circuit of the Methodist Church, and led by itinerant circuit-riding preachers.

The first class in Hartford was organized in 1844 by Ensign Stover, who was instrumental in persuading his fellow members to buy the South Baptist Church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated Sept. 11, 1844. David Arnold Flynn, Whitcomb, Mason Hewlet, Solomon S. Cowen, Jabez Norton and John Norton were elected as trustees.

The Methodists bought the vacant South Baptist Church building for \$800 in 1845. Some of the rare surviving church records show that Mason Hulet paid \$29 for a pew on the south aisle in 1845. An undated map of the pew holders includes names like Gilchrist Hatch, Murrell, Norton, and Townsend. The church was dedicated in 1851. It was served by circuit-riding preachers until 1853, when Rev. William W. Foster became the first pastor.

The town petitioned the state legislature in 1803 and 1804 to authorize the county to build a courthouse in Hartford. Work on the building on Main Street began in 1804, but the courthouse was built in Salem instead. The Cowan family finished the building as a residence, and gave it to the church for use as a parsonage in 1912.

Historian Joseph Cutshall-King, who prepared a historic structures report for the Hartford Historical Group, wrote: "There are strong elements of the Neo-classical style in the church, in keeping with the architecture of the town and county. It is an important link between the Neoclassical-Style and Gothic-Style ecclesiastical architecture of Hartford."

The church is 2½ stories high, has a wood frame with interlocking members, clad in narrow strip clapboard framed at the corners with plain boards, rather than pilasters.

"It appears the church has never had an exterior body color other than white, trim

has been either green or black," King wrote. The foundation is random ashlar (stone) covered with clapboard, the roof is slate-covered. According to King, the steeple, which is set back slightly from the line of the facade, originally had spires which were removed in the 1920s and stored. The steeple was originally open, but shuttered after 1895. The windows on the east front were altered when the church was raised. The east front windows were covered over when the Rowe memorial window was installed in 1895.

The church building was raised and a full basement built underneath in 1858. Church rooms and a kitchen were added in the 1870s, and in 1895, the building was repaired, and stained glass windows and a memorial window were given by William H. Rowe, in memory of his daughter. The trustees built the choir loft behind the pulpit and the Epworth League gave the church an Estey organ at the same time, to replace the organ bought in 1867.

The church membership grew slowly until 1869, when a wave of spiritual revival brought 130 new members into the congregation.

The church flourished, reaching its peak membership during the 1890s. A Christian Endeavor Society was organized about 1885, becoming a chapter of the Epworth League in 1891, with a membership of 60.

According to the 1896 history of Hartford written by Rev. Samuel D. Miller (pastor of the Methodist Church), a Sabbath school was organized soon after the church's founding. There were 30 scholars and 250 volumes in the library in 1857. During the following years when services were held in South Hartford, another Sabbath school was established, with a combined membership of 85, and 600 volumes. "The school is now in a flourishing condition with an attendance of nearly a hundred members each Sabbath."

Membership had so declined by 1926 the church appealed to the district superintendent to help. The next pastor, Rev. Roy Dunkel, revived the work of the church.

A former member of the church, Kathleen Kathe, wrote a manuscript history of the church. Quoting from the Miller history, she wrote: "One of the principal characteristics of the society from the beginning has been its harmony. . . . The pastors, almost without exception, have felt that their labors were successful because the members have loyally supported them in their work."

Over the years, the church has shared a pastor with the Argyle or Hebron church, but since the 1970s, has supported its own pastor.

AT A GLANCE: HARTFORD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, MAIN STREET, HARTFORD

Pastor: Rev. Patti Girard.

Founded: Sept. 11, 1844.

Present building erected: 1833.

Regular services: 11 a.m. Sunday worship, 10 a.m., summer schedule; Sunday School (except in summer) 9:30 a.m., Sunday School superintendent, Cindy Irwin.

Organist and choir director, Marie Fountaine.

Groups: Irene Stone Bible Study, meets Tuesday mornings; Adult, youth choirs; youth group; Task Force (fund-raising committee).

Events: Memorial Day Chicken Barbecue, dinners, food and plant sales.

ROBERT L. "BUZZ" KERSMAN, A
DYNAMIC LEADER AND DOER

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, the economy is rebounding, we are told. It may take a while, it is said. We need aggressive entrepreneurs, businessmen willing to act on their dreams and to reach out to the marketplace effectively. None of us would disagree.

That is why it is a pleasure for me to draw attention to the dynamic leadership and industrial growth being generated by Robert L. Kersman of Muskegon, MI, in the Ninth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent.

Buzz Kersman assumed the leadership of Lorin Industries, an anodizer of aluminum, from his father a decade ago. He has taken the company, in a city where economic difficulties have persisted even in some of our better times, and provided continuing growth and expansion. Today Lorin Industries, under Bob's leadership, has grown to supply 50 percent of the domestic aluminum anodizing market. In addition, a small fabricating company he founded supplies such items as the aluminum windshield frames for the Army's Humvee which performed so capably in the recent Desert Storm operation. We in the Ninth District and the citizens of Muskegon are proud of the dynamic leadership and industrial growth which Buzz Kersman and Lorin Industries employees have provided in our area. I offer for my colleagues' review an article on the company and its work—and the leadership of Bob Kersman—which appeared in the Muskegon Chronicle earlier.

LORIN INDUSTRIES' FUTURE IS SHINING BRIGHT (By Robert Burns)

You see it in the futuristic, bright metal canopy over the entrance of First of America's downtown Muskegon bank building.

You see it in the earthy brown vertical accents around the downtown Steketee's store.

In these and many other applications, what you see is anodized aluminum sheeting. What you don't readily see is where it comes from—Lorin Industries, 1960 Roberts.

But you'll be seeing more of it.

Lorin president Robert L. Kersman said its use in architecture is on the rise, which bodes well for the future of the company founded by his father, L. Herb Kersman, 47 years ago. Kersman, 51, has been president of the family-owned company for the past decade.

50 PERCENT OF MARKET

Today, Lorin controls about 50 percent of the domestic anodizing market. Its plant holds six of the nation's 14 anodizing lines.

Anodizing creates a thin layer of aluminum oxide onto aluminum sheeting electrolytically, continuously building billions of microscopic cells in the metal. With the use of various salts and organic dyes, anodized aluminum can be made in virtually any color.

Architectural panel manufacturers are big users of such finished metal. One product Lorin is manufacturing in ever-increasing quantities is the "sandwich" panel, which consists of two sheets of anodized aluminum separated by an insulated material.

Kersman said he believes Lorin has a big edge over suppliers of painted or plastic-coated architectural panels because the color in anodized panels is both uniform and permanent; it won't fade or flake off. The company has even developed a new process designed to cope with the effects of acid rain.

And of course, aluminum is light weight, strong, corrosion resistant and cost-competitive.

Other common uses of anodized aluminum are in parabolic lighting reflectors and in window frames.

GROWTH 12 PERCENT

Growth has averaged about 12 percent a year through most of the 1980s, and Kersman projects additional growth of 20-25 percent the next five years.

About 7 percent of Lorin's production is for export, and a growing international focus led last year to the hiring of the company's first export manager.

It also brought the dropping of the long-established Coil Anodizers name, now known simply as Lorin Industries. Coil Anodizers could be confused with competing firms Coil Anodizers of Chicago and Coil Anodizers of Belgium, Kersman said.

Indeed, Lorin is sometimes confused with its next-door neighbor, Kersco Industries, a business Kersman started in 1969 to fabricate aluminum as an additional service to customers. Kersco's two main products are extruded aluminum struts for convertible tops and windshield frames for the Army's Humvee vehicle.

Lorin has 140 employees, Kersco about 40. Falcon Tool Inc., a Ferrysburg tool and die shop which Kersman acquired to supply specialized bending machinery for Kersco's operations, employs another 20.

NEW EQUIPMENT

To get Lorin Industries and Kersco where he wants them to go, Kersman has been reinvesting money into both the past couple of years:

A 10,000-square-foot addition of plant and robotic and computer-controlled equipment at Kersco was completed in January 1990 at a cost of \$1 million;

At Lorin, new equipment for precision cutting of aluminum sheeting after anodizing will cost another \$750,000. The "cut-to-length" line will ensure both sides of a sheet are precisely the same length and will lie perfectly flat without buckling;

A 15,000-square-foot warehouse was completed last fall;

Lorin's administrative offices facing Roberts Street are getting a new exterior facelift, using sheets of anodized aluminum in a lustrous silver with black trim and cobalt blue accents. Inside, office space has been increased by nearly one-third, in part to accommodate new computers and related equipment.

The company has installed a cogeneration system costing \$2 million. The system will supply about half of Lorin's electricity needs and reduce energy costs by 20 percent. The system is expected to pay for itself in 3½ years.

The system uses natural gas-powered reciprocating engines to turn generators capable of turning out 3,200 kilowatts of peak power. Heat from engine exhausts and cooling water is converted to steam, which is sent to the main plant for use in production processes.

Its development was largely the work of four men—Lorin project manager Ken Andrews, Richard A. Grenell of Newkirk Electric Co., Robert B. Hubert of Northern Boiler

and Mechanical Contractors, and Daniel T. Girvan, who heads Resource Engineering Inc. of Whitehall.

Built almost literally from the ground up, the system is unique in several ways, not the least of which is that it confounded at least one consulting engineer by costing \$2 million, compared to approximately \$2.5 million bid by three Detroit-area firms.

According to Girvan, after the \$2.5 million bids were received, Kersman took local engineers aside and said, "We'll pay you to prove them wrong."

Moreover, most of the job was done by local pipefitters, electricians and other tradesmen, using local suppliers wherever possible.

Other signs of Lorin Industries' and Kersco's willingness to do business in the 1990s include a "participatory management" system based on the Scanlon Plan. It has been in effect for five years at Lorin, and three years longer than that at Kersco.

"Even before the Scanlon plan, we got along (with management)," said Bob Muttart, a production controller with 24 years at Lorin. "They don't treat you like you're just another employee."

"Before the teams, we knew something about the company, but not a lot about the problems we faced. We got a lot of security in knowing about that," added Janelle McGarry, a data processor of 15 years' experience at Lorin.

Both were invited to sit in on a recent interview with Kersman.

Lorin's work force is divided into 14 employee "teams," which meet monthly to discuss problems and ideas. Four times a year, a representative of each team meets with Kersman.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MERCY HOSPITAL ON ITS 41ST ANNIVERSARY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mercy Hospital on their 41st anniversary and also commend the facility on its outstanding service to the South Florida community.

Mercy Hospital has grown very rapidly in recent years. It opened its doors in 1950 with only 125 beds. Now, in 1991, the hospital serves 115,000 patients per year with over 500 beds. With its professional staff of more than 1,400 doctors, nurses, and other medical specialists, the hospital has been able to stay on the leading edge of medical technology and skill.

Mercy has just inaugurated a new oncology wing, a new emergency room, a new women's pavilion, and a new gastroenterology center. Also, the hospital has recently renovated and expanded its cardiac catheterization lab and initiated a hospice unit within its main facility. I commend Edward J. Rosasco, Jr., the president and CEO of Mercy Hospital and member of the foundation's board, for his leadership at this institution.

The Mercy Hospital Foundation and other community supporters help the hospitals in many ways. Listed below are the board of directors of the foundation. These people have

helped Mercy Hospital grow into the remarkable hospital that it is: Ralph J. Llopp, president; Dr. Ricardo Pines, vice-president; Janice Ramirez, secretary; Eugene Pesant, treasurer; Robert R. Belleny; Dr. Salvador Bonilla-Sosa; F. Otto Busot; Marta del Monte; Laurence Feingold; Robert A. Gusman; Raul F. Gutierrez, Sr.; Julio C. Iglesias; Gerda C. Janice; Stuart Leeds, DPM; Nancy Marquez; Nestor Martinez, M.D.; Rene V. Murai; Roberto Quinonez-Meza; Ralph Renick, K.M.; Teovaldo Rosell, Jr.; Alicia Suarez; Jose Valdez-Fauli, Sister Elizabeth-Ann Worley, S.J.J.

Mercy Hospital is paving its way to becoming an outstanding hospital in the 1990's and setting the standard for the 21st century.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE ON H.R. 2508, THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ACT OF 1991

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I again find myself in the unfortunate position of having to oppose this bill. I do so with a great deal of regret because I know that Chairman FASCELL and the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have worked hard to produce a bill which changes our approach to foreign aid. I commend the members of the committee for their effort.

A foreign aid program, and our foreign policy in general, should have an overriding principle that governs how it is administered. Section 101 of this bill explains reasons for foreign aid, and I think it is worth reviewing. It reminds us of the growing interdependence of countries and the need for all countries to participate in efforts to promote broad, sustainable development, that works toward the achievement of economic well-being for all people. Recognizing that many countries cannot marshal the necessary resources to accomplish these ideals by themselves, it expresses the need for the United States to take the lead in helping these countries.

I think this represents a well thought-out rationale for providing foreign aid.

The bill also outlines four objectives of U.S. aid to foreign nations. These objectives are to promote sustainable economic growth, improve the management of resources within these countries, alleviate poverty by developing the capabilities of the people of these countries, and promote democracy. Again, I think these objectives are laudable and reasonably lay out what the United States is hoping to achieve with our foreign aid program. More than that, it provides a basis on which we can defend this program to the taxpayers, who see the resources needed to address domestic problems getting smaller and smaller.

Unfortunately, the meat of the bill does not live up to the rationale it establishes. The bill authorizes \$12.4 and \$13 billion in spending for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, respectively. However, only \$4.5 billion in 1992 and \$4.7 billion in 1993 is provided for developmental assistance. The remaining money, which rep-

resents 64 percent of the total will go to provide assistance for military and special economic, political, and security conditions. This breakdown between developmental and nondevelopmental aid is no better than it has been for the past several years.

One example points out the need to reassess our foreign aid priorities. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that as many as 30 million Africans face severe malnutrition and starvation this year. I commend the committee for responding to this problem by authorizing \$2.2 billion over the next 2 years for the Developmental Fund for Africa. This fund will surely help the men and women of Africa survive the famine and drought that has threatened many parts of this continent for the past decade.

On the other hand, it is disheartening to note that over the same 2-year period almost \$13 billion in military and special economic support assistance will go to five individual countries. None of the \$13 billion is directed at solving the African problem.

If we are committed to spending \$25 billion on foreign aid over the next 2 years, then we should at least spend it in a way that is consistent with our foreign policy objectives. The bill before us today does not do that.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT OF RICHARD ARMITAGE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to focus attention on the U.S. military base phaseout negotiations with the Filipino Government.

United States and Philippine relations have been strained recently over the issue of the possible elimination of United States military base presence in the Philippines due to the fact that the issue has been tied to concern over economic relations between the two countries. The Manila government fears that because of the base phaseout plan, there will be a decline in trade with the United States. As a result, they worry that there will be a slowdown in economic development due to the loss of preferential treatment given to the Philippines by the United States for hosting its military bases.

According to Richard Armitage, former Special Negotiator for the Philippine Base Negotiations, a base phaseout by the United States, would not directly correspond with a loss of economic activity. Since the Filipino Government may, in the end, choose to completely eliminate all United States military presence in the Philippines, Mr. Armitage reminds us that it would be in the best interest of both countries, "but especially the Philippines—to immunize our economic relationship from a bases relationship that is in decline."

I would like to commend the following "farewell" statement by Mr. Armitage to the people of the Philippines on May 3, 1991, to my colleagues.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 1991.

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CRANE: Many thanks for your time and interest. I appreciate the attention of folks who care so deeply about national security affairs.

Enclosed please find a copy of the statement I issued when I bailed out of Manila. Any comments you could make which echoes this theme would be terrific.

I'll stay in touch and hopefully together we'll see this through to successful completion.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. ARMITAGE,
Special Negotiator for the
Philippine Base Negotiations.

DEPARTURE STATEMENT OF RICHARD ARMITAGE MAY 3, 1991

Mr. Armitage has asked me to express to the people of the Philippines, and especially to Secretary Manglapus, his very profound and heartfelt thanks for the manner in which he has been treated during his seven visits to Manila. Even before he undertook this mission he felt that he had many friends and colleagues in this country. Now he has many more. He would like to assure all of his friends, all who believe that genuine affection exists between Filipinos and Americans, that in his view the ties that bind our peoples as brothers and sisters will long outlast the political difficulties we now face.

When the PACT process first began, the Government of the Philippines made clear its belief that the issue of military bases had come to occupy, in a very unhealthy way, center stage in the Philippine-U.S. relationship. The U.S. accepted at face value the evident desire of the Government to deemphasize the military bases aspect of this vital bilateral relationship.

Indeed, during the initial stages of our talks there was plenty of evidence that the Philippine Government meant exactly what it said. The U.S. was presented a termination notice. The U.S. was asked to remove its fighter aircraft. The U.S. agreed to turn over John Hay. The U.S. agreed to end its exclusive use of Clark. The U.S. accepted the idea of a phase-down which could lead to the total removal of its forces from the Philippines.

It is, therefore, dismaying at this late date to see the resurgence of the bases issue as the defining element in our relationship. Had it been asked, the U.S. would not have recommended that the Philippines make its economic relationship with the U.S. a hostage to the declining asset represented by bases. We believe that items like trade transcend bases. But if the Government wishes to link trade to a declining and perhaps disappearing bases relationship, it has every right to try to do so. There are, after all, other markets for textile and sugar exports beside the U.S. market.

In the course of replacing the 1947 Military Bases Agreement the Government of the Philippines has worked with the U.S. to create procedures which would lead, over time, to one of two outcomes: the removal of all U.S. forces from sovereign Philippine military bases; or a long-term access arrangement, including a scaled-down residual cadre of U.S. military personnel working with the AFP to facilitate ongoing training, repair and replenishment activities. The ultimate decision on phase-out or access would rest exclusively with the Government of the Philippines. The U.S. has no way of judging, much less dictating, what the choice of the

Philippines will be with respect to the long-term future of basing arrangements. Indeed, we cannot predict with any degree of assurance whether or not access to Philippine bases will be a part of our own strategic requirements at the end of the decade.

The Philippine side in the PACT process has taken the position that the continued use of Philippine military bases by U.S. forces delays, in some manner, the economic development of the Philippines, and that the Philippines is therefore entitled to be compensated for having foregone certain economic opportunities.

Although the U.S. side finds it difficult to imagine how the disappearance of U.S. forces would, in and of itself, cause the acceleration of economic development in the Philippines, it nevertheless accepts the proposition that in return for hosting U.S. forces the Philippines is indeed entitled to preferential treatment. When the President and Congress work together to allocate security assistance funding, the so-called "base rights" countries do in fact enjoy a very high priority.

At the same time, however, the Philippines receives consideration that transcends the issue of bases. There has been a great deal of speculation in the Manila press, for instance, as to whether or not Special Negotiator Armitage will agree to a proposition that the Philippines should receive something on the order of \$400 million in a so-called "hard component." The fact of the matter is that in fiscal year 1991 the U.S. Congress appropriated over \$556 million for the Philippines. The fact of the matter is that President Bush has requested virtually the same amount for fiscal year 1992. The fact that some of this money is appropriated for programs—such as the Multilateral Assistance Initiative—which have nothing to do with basing arrangements does not make the money any less real. The fact is that MAI is an extraordinary program that has been designed to meet the unique needs of the Philippines. Just because it does not "count" as an element of a formula pertaining to military bases is no reason to act as if it does not exist.

This is not an insignificant point. As a policy matter the U.S. has no problem in accommodating the desires of key MAI donors by making its own MAI contribution to the Philippines completely off-limits to any bases-related accounting exercise. As a practical matter it is not easy to explain to a U.S. Senator—particularly one whose state contains military installations slated for closure—why certain categories of assistance are quietly pocketed while others become the subject of very public demands.

So it is with the Philippine-U.S. relationship as a whole. Unprogrammed, supplementary assistance to the Philippines in the wake of EDSA, worth hundreds of millions of dollars, did not come as a result of bases negotiations. The fact that the Philippine textile industry does roughly \$1 billion worth of business annually in the United States, and that the Philippines had an overall trade surplus with the United States of nearly one billion dollars last year, did not occur as a result of base negotiations. Indeed, if Filipino textile manufacturers want export quotas linked to bases, would they be willing to see their quotas disappear if and when United States forces leave?

The United States takes the position that a phase-out of U.S. forces from Philippine bases need not mandate the phase-out of a bilateral economic relationship that pumps billions of dollars into the Philippine economy every year. Yes, the United States is

willing—at the request of the Government of the Philippines—to link certain categories of annual appropriations and other activities to its use of Philippine installations. Certainly grant funding for the AFP is one such category, budgeted at \$200 million for fiscal year 1992. Would the eventual phase-out of U.S. forces mean the automatic end of U.S. security assistance, or the end of bilateral trade relationships? We hope not. Yet the process of piling more and more of this dynamic economic relationship onto the back of military bases (particularly under the guise of a so-called "soft component") seems to run counter to the idea that our two countries can interact cooperatively even if our military bases relationship eventually becomes history.

It has been repeated over and over in the media that the United States has brought no flexibility to the compensation table in the PACT process. We recognize that it is a time-honored tactic in negotiations to hide one's opposite number for being insufficiently flexible. When these talks are finished, perhaps both sides will be ready to acknowledge that, tactics aside, each side did its best to accommodate the needs of the other; that each side moved a considerable distance during the negotiating process. The record will show a concerted effort by many different agencies of the U.S. government to strengthen this vital bilateral relationship in ways that both can and cannot be measured in dollars.

Nevertheless there is no denying that the U.S. budget is under severe pressure. The days of Presidents and congressmen offering massive new spending programs are long gone. It is regrettable but true that the combination of economic downturn and large deficits causes pressure on accounts that do not generate dollars for recirculation in the United States domestic economy. If we fail to meet the full aspirations of the Philippine side in these talks with respect to appropriated funds specifically linked to our tenure on Philippine bases, it does not mean that we are acting in bad faith. If we decline to link yet other economic aspects of our bilateral relationship to a scaled-down bases scenario, it does not mean that Philippine business people will lose their United States markets or fail to achieve expanded access. Given the fact that the Philippine government may opt, in the end, for a complete phase-out of United States forces, the opposite may be true. It would seem to be in the interests of both sides—but especially the Philippines—to immunize our economic relationship from a bases relationship that is in decline.

The United States side is, in sum, satisfied that it has done the best it can under current circumstances with respect to bases-related compensation. It has moved a considerable distance toward meeting the needs of the Philippine side since January of this year, when the issue was first tabled. Although no one will deny that the developmental needs of this country are great, and no one will begrudge the Philippine side for having tried to do its very best for the citizens of this country, the United States ability to meet these needs has its limit. The limit with respect to bases-related compensation has been reached. The United States position contains nonmonetary elements which provide the foundations for a new relationship which will benefit our peoples for many years to come. The ultimate question is not whether or not the United States is willing to go back to the well to produce more dollars which do not exist, or to tie extraneous economic activi-

ties to a basing tenure which, in a few years, may cease to exist. The question is whether or not the Philippines wants the new relationship.

A PROUD MOMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, last week, Boris Yeltsin was elected President of Russia in the first free Presidential elections in that country's 2,000-year history. This is a proud moment for the people of Russia, and a hopeful one for the people of the world. I'd like to share with you the text of a letter I wrote to President Yeltsin following his electoral victory.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 19, 1991.

President BORIS YELTSIN,
Republic of Russia,
Moscow, Russia.

DEAR PRESIDENT YELTSIN: I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you my congratulations on your election.

For the first time in Russia's 2,000 year history, the Russian people have freely elected their leader. You now face an awesome responsibility, but a marvelous opportunity as well. Under your leadership, Russia can emerge from the darkness of totalitarian dictatorship and chart a new course for all the peoples enslaved by communism throughout the world.

The task of rebuilding your nation after decades of communism will not be an easy one. After all, the old order remains in place and will not go quietly. Nevertheless, you can be sure of my full support—and that of the American people—for your struggle to bring freedom and democracy to Russia.

Good luck and Godspeed.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER COX,
Member of Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JOSEPH B. MILLER

HON. J. ROY ROWLAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am compelled to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House, and indeed the people of our country, a truly outstanding and dedicated fellow physician, Dr. Joseph B. Miller, Miller Center for Allergy, Mobile, AL.

I learned of Dr. Miller when I was seeking help for an autistic grandchild. That there could possibly be some relationship between various allergies and autism was a theory held by Dr. Miller. I also learned that this theory was held by other physicians, though not many.

After talking with Dr. Miller he agreed to see my grandchild. A visit to his clinic for 5 days revealed he had extensive experience with this type of problem. His method of testing and immunization is not traditional in the usual

sense of the word, but it is in my opinion very effective.

I spent some time talking with him and underwent some allergy testing myself, as did my daughter, who has severe allergies. The results that we experienced were very gratifying. The desensitization injections were mostly free of adverse side effects and relatively safe. They did not pose the likelihood of severe reactions that occasionally occurs with the more traditional vaccines.

Dr. Miller is a diplomate, American Board of Allergy and Immunology, a conjoint board of the American Board of Internal Medicine and the American Board of Pediatrics, and a diplomate of the American Board of Environmental Medicine.

He is the author of 43 publications, including two books, eight chapters in medical books, and 33 papers on original research.

Dr. Miller has distinguished himself with his contributions in the field of pediatrics, internal medicine, allergy and immunology, and the techniques which he had developed usually achieve the desired results.

Mr. Speaker, I tell you about Dr. Miller because he has so much to offer in the fields of allergy and immunology, and he is still fighting to get his theories and techniques accepted by the medical community in general. It has been a long and difficult fight for him. I believe that one day he will prevail, and he has my full support in this effort.

MIAMI GRANADA ROTARY CLUB INSTALLATION DINNER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miami Granada Rotary Club which is holding its annual installation dinner this month. This organization, whose motto is "look beyond yourself," is a good example of the Rotary International clubs throughout the world.

Rotary International is the first and one of the most successful worldwide service organizations. It is an organization of business and professional leaders united to further international understanding and promote peace through charitable and education programs. It was founded in 1905 in Chicago, IL, and now includes more than 1.2 million members in 165 lands.

The Miami Granada Rotary Club is one of the few Rotary clubs that is truly international. Its membership is composed of native-born Americans, Cuban-Americans and those from other Latin American countries. Among the service projects the Miami Granada Rotary Club has participated in is "PolioPlus," an immunization effort to eradicate poliomyelitis by the 21st century. The Miami Granada Club has helped immunize children in the Dominican Republic from polio and other diseases, as its part in this worldwide effort.

Rotary International has allocated more than \$200 million for polio immunization projects in 67 nations to protect more than 417 million children. Rotary International is distributing

polio vaccines in developing nations as well as expanding current immunization programs. Rotary International has been awarded the UNICEF International Child Survival Award for its PolioPlus Program.

The Miami Granada Rotary Club is also helping build Mission San Juan in Miami's Wynwood area. This community center will provide a place for disadvantaged young people to participate in sports and other activities after school.

By its many activities, the Miami Granada Rotary Club has proven itself to be another one of what President George Bush called the thousand points of light. The Miami Granada Rotary Club and other Rotary International clubs have helped make America a nation that cares not only at home but also throughout the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Past President Wayne Hill and the other new officers of the Miami Granada Rotary Club who will be installed this month: President Reinaldo R. Gonzalez; Vice President Julio S. Borges; Secretary Jose A. Martinez; Vice Secretary Frank Cabeza; Treasurer Eugenio J. Gonzalez; Vice Treasurer Manuel F. Lubian; Sergeant at Arms Antonio Brito; Director Pedro J. Romanach; Director Carlos Arteaga; Director Julian Asion; Director Daniel F. Calderin; Director Dr. Luis A. Quiroga; Director Pedro Alvarez Cepero; Director Gilberto Escalante; Director Dr. Atanasio J. Fajardo; Director Victor Floresmeyer; and Director John Hessling.

REMOVING FEDERAL PRESSURE ON STATES TO SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE INCINERATORS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, across our Nation, State governments are being unduly pressured by the Federal government into siting hazardous waste incineration facilities. Fearful of provisions contained within the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 authorizing the President to withhold Superfund remedial action funds for any State that does not assure the availability of hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities in an approved capacity assurance plan [CAP], many State governments have begun siting hazardous waste incinerators.

However, the information which is contained in State CAP's has been shown to be both incomplete and inaccurate. Recent congressional hearings have brought to light striking deficiencies in the current CAP systems. The EPA Director of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response recently testified before the House Committee on Government Operations as to the extreme limitations and widespread inconsistencies of the CAP system in its present form. The Assistant Comptroller General for the Program Evaluation and Methodology Division in the General Accounting Office [GAO] reported to Congress that CAP's "reveal such serious problems of data defini-

tion, measurement, and data reliability, validity and consistency as to make them practically unusable."

Compelling State governments to site hazardous waste incinerations on the basis of data that is as flawed as that contained in present capacity assurance plans is an outrage. States must be removed as soon as possible from the threat of losing Superfund remedial action funds for noncompliance with current capacity assurance plans. Ironically, the program EPA has developed to protect public health and the environment from hazardous waste is presently posing the greatest threat to these entities.

In response to this situation I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 167 resolving that the President should not withhold funds to carry out remedial action under section 104(c) (9) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 until such time as the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency certifies the veracity and accuracy of all data in each State's capacity assurance plan. I call upon all of my colleagues in this body to join with me in working to prevent the unnecessary proliferation of hazardous waste incinerators across our Nation. Protecting the health of the constituents we represent and the environment in which they live and work is one of our greatest responsibilities.

TRIBUTE TO COL. ROY WILLIS

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, Col. Roy Willis has served as the commander of Tooele Army Depot [TEAD] in Tooele, UT, since June of 1989 and will complete that assignment in July of this year. I would like to join with the people of Tooele in congratulating him on a job well done.

The past 2 years have presented TEAD with many challenges. Yet Colonel Willis' extraordinary knowledge of logistics and industrial operations coupled with his zealous application of sound management principles has allowed TEAD to meet those challenges and to prosper. Through his leadership, TEAD has a more proficient work force and has achieved savings to the taxpayer in excess of \$40 million while still meeting vital mission objectives.

Colonel Willis' vision for the new Consolidated Maintenance Facility and his tenacity in assuring completion of the project will produce millions of dollars worth of cost savings each year well into the 21st century.

He has placed Tooele at the forefront in implementing the Department of Defense's Total Quality Management [TQM] Program. Colonel Willis has worked tirelessly in reducing the rate Tooele must charge its customers even though TEAD is required to pay for much of the equipment for the Consolidated Maintenance Facility from operating funds. The reduction of this rate has put TEAD in a most competitive position to perform work for the U.S. Army.

Colonel Willis has dedicated resources, manpower and dollars to the professional

training of managers and employees, which in turn, will pay dividends in increased efficiencies in years to come. He also recognized that the people of TEAD are its most valuable resource and has supported a recognition system designed to encourage and reward employee initiative. He has been an avid supporter of the Army's "Ideas for Excellence" and "Value Engineering" programs which will generate \$8 million in savings this fiscal year.

Colonel Willis' outstanding performance of duty is in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, Tooele Army Depot, and the U.S. Army. I wish him well in his future endeavors.

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend this following article to my colleagues' attention. It is important that all of us recognize the unique and vital role that community colleges play in our educational system.

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 25, 1991]

TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

Should community colleges force students who do not have high school diplomas to take entrance examinations?

After more than 20 years of teaching at the community college level, I say no.

In a recent Opinion piece (April 28), Columbia University doctoral candidate Becky Nicolaides complains about difficulties she had teaching American history at a community college. She states that many of her students were ill-prepared, and she wondered if they were lazy or apathetic. Possibly, Nicolaides was ill-prepared. Having a doctorate doesn't guarantee that a person will be a good teacher.

The door to higher education is always open to the rich, the well-born and the able. They have their private universities to attend. It's the working-class whites, Afro-Americans, Latinos and Asians who, mostly, depend on the public institutions—especially the community colleges—through which to gain entrance to higher education.

Congress made a mistake when ruling that community colleges should administer entrance examinations to all students without high school diplomas. Thanks to Reps. George Miller and Mel Levine there is a move to resolve this injustice in favor of the community colleges.

Testing to deny entrance to college learning is a cruel personal injury. Ideally, testing should be used as a tool to determine how best to help someone. Why test if there is no mechanism or program in place to help someone with deficiencies?

The two-year colleges in California are not "junior colleges." A junior college readies a student for transfer to a university. A community college does this and more. Some students attend a community college to gain a job skill or to better their life. The community college is a place of lifelong learning. Therefore, it should be judged solely on the percentage of transfers to the university level. In fact, I've had many university graduates from this country and others attend my classes.

I suggest that the next time you drive by your local community college, you roll down your window, point and say, "That's my college." For the community college is the most democratic institution of higher learning that this country has.

ROGER GRAHAM.

SECRET TRIALS AT ODDS WITH FUNDAMENTAL U.S. VALUES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from today's Washington Post. The editorial describes an outrageous provision in the President's crime bill that would allow the Justice Department to arrest and detain individuals who are not citizens, but who may be in this country legally, following a secret hearing of which the individual would have no notice and at which he would have no opportunity to appear. At a second proceeding to determine whether the individual has engaged in "terrorist activity," evidence could be presented that the individual would not be able to see or defend against. This proposal violates the basic tenets of our justice system, as the Washington Post editorial points out.

I am also introducing a letter sent to the President opposing the proposal, signed by the Nation's foremost authorities on immigration law and former general counsels of the Immigration and Naturalization Service from every administration back to the Johnson administration.

I commend the article and letter to my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, June 19, 1991]

SECRET TRIALS

The Senate is about to consider a terrible proposal that would allow the government to hold secret trials leading to the deportation of certain noncitizens. It will come up as part of an assorted crime package moving to the floor this week. On the agenda are two crime bills, one supported by Sen. Joseph Biden and the Democrats, the other the administration's proposal sponsored by Sen. Strom Thurmond. Because the major features of both bills—the death penalty, habeas corpus revisions and changes in the exclusionary rule—have been considered in both houses recently, the Senate Judiciary Committee held only three perfunctory hearings this year—one on habeas, another on rural crime and a third to hear Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

Incredibly, no hearings were held on the deportation proposal, which is new this year. Moreover, because the committee didn't even vote on these bills but simply sent both to the floor with recommendation, there is not even a committee report that evaluates this section of the president's bill.

The proposal is directed against aliens the government believes are engaged in "terrorist activity." It applies to all noncitizens, even those who have entered legally, lived here for decades and have children and other close relatives who are citizens. The bill uses a definition of "terrorist activity" that is broad and includes raising money for or urging others to join "terrorist organizations,"

though it does not define the latter term. That is a political decision left to the government, and presumably it could include groups such as Kurdish nationalists, Afghan rebels, Sikh separatists and the IRA. Spokesmen for the PLO are singled out in the statute as engaging in terrorist activity.

The administration bill would allow the Justice Department to go to a secret court and get an order for a special proceeding to deport such people. Targeted individuals would have no notice of this hearing and no opportunity to attend or be represented. They could be arrested and detained as soon as this petition was filed. At the special proceeding that followed, the government could present secret evidence—outside the presence of the alien and his lawyer—and could even withhold a summary of that evidence from the accused. Theoretically, appeals would be allowed, but again, the evidence used at the trial could be kept under seal and the appeal argued in secret.

Does this sound like a proceeding in an American court? It is a nightmare that could allow the worst kind of injustice. Though not a criminal trial, a deportation hearing involves severe penalties and must afford due process. There is not much that is good in either of the crime bills coming up for consideration—gun control is the exception—but this blueprint for a kangaroo court stands out. It's hard to see how anyone with any respect for the American idea of justice could support it.

JUNE 14, 1991.

President GEORGE BUSH,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: Your Administration rightfully protested the travesty of justice in Kuwait's political trials because the accused were not allowed to see, and therefore rebut, the evidence against them. We are perplexed, therefore, by the provision in your proposed crime bill that would create an unprecedented "secret trial" procedure for deporting foreign nationals in the United States—including long term residents—accused of "terrorism." As in Kuwait, secret evidence would be used and the accused would not even have to be told the specific charges against him.

We believe that this provision is unconstitutional, unnecessary, and unwise. It is unconstitutional because it contravenes the first principle of due process: those accused must have a public trial, and a fair opportunity to confront the government's evidence and an opportunity to refute it. Since the turn of the century, the Supreme Court has mandated that before the government deports any foreign national, it must provide due process of law.

This proposal is quite different from the procedures authorized under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. That Act provides for ex parte, in camera proceedings to authorize issuance of warrants for certain kinds of electronic surveillance. It nowhere authorizes the use of secret evidence to impose severe sanctions on individuals, as this measure would do.

Your proposal is also unnecessary. As experts in this field, we believe that the government already has ample authority to ensure that dangerous immigrants do not remain free and at large. For example, existing immigration law authorizes the Administration to deny visas to foreign nationals believed to pose a threat to our security and to exclude them at the border. Secret evidence may already be used in this context, but only because aliens outside our borders are held to have no constitutional rights.

New provisions, which took effect on June 1, 1991, specifically authorize the exclusion and deportation of foreign nationals believed to be engaging in terrorism. In addition, the government may deport immigrants who are convicted of a single crime of moral turpitude within five years after entry and sentenced to one year or longer; two such crimes at any time after entry; any aggravated felony; or crimes related to espionage, treason, or sedition. Moreover, if an immigrant truly is engaged in terrorist activities, surely criminal charges and a request of no bond would result. If convicted, the immigrant could be detained without bond until deported.

Finally, this proposal is profoundly unwise. Our nation has survived more than two hundred years without secret trials. Your Administration has been in the forefront of promoting a new world order, premised upon adherence to international law. Should we now, in the name of fighting terrorism, depart drastically from the very principles that we are so vigorously urging other nations to adopt?

We urge you to withdraw this Draconian provision from the pending legislation in which it is contained. The nation cannot credibly advance the fundamental principles of democracy abroad while at the same time eroding them at home.

Sincerely,

Prof. Alex Aleinikoff, University of Michigan Law School; Prof. Deborah Anker, Harvard Law School; Sam Bernsen INS General Counsel (1974-77); Prof. Carolyn P. Blum, University of California at Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law; David Carliner, Carliner & Remes; David Crossland, INS General Counsel (1977-81); Charles Gordon, INS General Counsel (1966-74); Prof. Ira Kurzban, University of Miami School of Law; Prof. David Martin, University of Virginia School of Law; Prof. Hiroshi Motomura University of Colorado School of Law; Prof. Gerald L. Neuman, Columbia Law School; Maurice A. Roberts, Editor, Interpreter Releases, Former Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals; Paul Schmidt, INS Acting General Counsel (1979-81 and 1986-87), INS Deputy General Counsel (1978-87); Prof. Peter Schuck, Yale Law School.

LET'S STOP THE MINING OF OLD GROWTH REDWOODS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, every working day old growth redwoods are chain sawed in northern California. These are not ordinary trees, but towering giants, often huge in girth, that have stood for centuries.

The cutting down of these immense, ancient trees cannot be considered normal timber harvesting. In many cases these trees have lived for more than a millennium, growing since well before the time of Christ. These trees are not a normal renewable resource.

Cutting down old growth redwoods is the depletion of a nonrenewable resource. As with the extraction of other nonrenewable resources, cutting old growth redwoods should

be subject to a severance fee. As with gold, silver, or other valuable commodities, society should benefit when this nonrenewable resource is lessened.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a severance tax on the harvesting of old growth redwoods. This tax would be the amount of 75 percent of the value of the tree when harvested. Old growth is defined as those trees which are 150 years and older.

Pacific Lumber and other companies have suggested that they have planted large numbers of redwood seedlings. While this is commendable, I doubt that the companies are making an investment today that they hope to collect on in the year 2991. Their intention would be to harvest those trees as soon as they are commercially valuable, as quickly as 30 years after being planted. This is particularly true to Maxxam Corp., sole owner of the Pacific Lumber Co., which has to make monthly junk bond payments and has been harvesting old growth redwoods at double to triple the pace than was the case before the company was taken over.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we pass this legislation to give all Americans some benefit when nonrenewable old growth redwoods are harvested.

COL. THOMAS L. SIEGEL: CITIZEN-SOLDIER

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the freedoms assured within our Constitution, the law of the land, have been preserved by the dedication and sacrifice of many Americans who accept the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; our neighbors who, without fanfare, serve on juries, vote in elections, pay their taxes, and serve in the defense of our Nation.

Today, I want to share some observations and recognize Col. Thomas L. Siegel and his retirement from the U.S. Air Force. For 30 years, Colonel Siegel has served with distinction and has proudly served our country as a citizen soldier.

In June 1961, as Tom describes it, he was inspired by the challenge of President John F. Kennedy, who reminded us to "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Tom Siegel sought and obtained a commission as an officer in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. He served on active duty in January 1965 as a judge advocate, within sight of the dome of the Capitol, at Bolling Air Force Base.

Upon completion of his active duty in 1968, Colonel Siegel could have easily set aside his uniform in the attic and concentrated his full time and attention to the practice of law and raising his family. Tom Siegel could have changed his hair style and joined in the many other diversions of the day, perhaps ignoring the turmoil of the time. Instead, Tom chose to remain in the active military reserve. During a time when it was perhaps unfashionable, indeed, controversial, to wear a uniform in public, Tom Siegel proudly continued to give of

his time to his country. That meant time away from his job and his family while he continued to serve in the U.S. Air Force.

For the past 30 years, Tom Siegel has served as a true citizen-soldier in the best American tradition. He served diligently and applied his considerable skills and talent as an attorney to assist the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

He made a real difference. In 1980, he was awarded his first Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of his contributions to the Air Force. Tom Siegel was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1985 and was appointed to the position of reserve advisor to the judge advocate of the 8th Air Force. He played an important role in implementing changes to the judge advocate training regulations from which Colonel Siegel was able to assemble and marshal over 70 citizen-soldier attorneys to train side by side with active duty judge advocates at the 14 legal offices then within the 8th Air Force. As a direct result of that effort, these attorneys were fully trained and ably served extended tours of active duty in fact supporting Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

During his 4-year reserve assignment with the 8th Air Force, Tom Siegel devoted an impressive 70 working days a year in service to our country. In 1989, Colonel Siegel was awarded his second Meritorious Service Medal.

Such exemplary service and devotion to our Nation by Tom Siegel and many citizen soldiers like him who have proudly worn the uniforms of our military services have not been without personal sacrifices. Special recognition is due to the spouses and children of those who serve in our military and reserve units, such as Ruth Siegel, son Peter, and daughter Karen, who over the years sacrificed personal quality time with her husband, their father, when he put on the uniform and left home to train with the Air Force.

To Col. Thomas L. Siegel, and to all citizen soldiers like him and their families, I offer a very special "thank you." I'm proud to have Tom Siegel as a friend and, most importantly, want to express my appreciation for all of the contributions he has made the past 30 years; a task and service well done. Thanks, Tom.

50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF MR. AND MRS. EDWARD ROWINSKI

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exemplary couple from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, Edward and Helen Rowinski, on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married at St. Casimir's Church in Chicago, on June 24, 1941, and are a role model of the family strength and solidity which has made America great.

Helping the Rowinski's celebrate their Golden Anniversary are their three children, Theresa, Bonnie, and Michael. In addition, they have six grandchildren: Tom, Valerie, Pamela,

Sherry, Carly, and Dana who will make this occasion a celebration of family unity.

Their commitment to each other and their family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues join me in congratulating Edward and Helen Rowinski, on their many years of love and commitment. May their life together continue to be full of joy and offer them many pleasant memories.

**SOVIET JEWS DESERVE FAIR
EMIGRATION POLICIES**

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I take to the well today to bring attention to an injustice that is occurring in the Soviet Union. This injustice being the Soviet Government's refusal to allow freedom of emigration for its Jewish citizens.

Soviet Jews are increasingly receiving consent to emigrate outside of the U.S.S.R. but, more often than not those allowed to leave are only released to please Western countries who have rallied to their sides.

It appears the Soviet Government has made progress in trying to democratize its country, and I believe that they have made a genuine attempt at reaching their democratic goals. In light of this new democratic vision, Soviet Jewish emigration needs to be reevaluated. The very existence of refuseniks, and the continued practice of arbitrary refusals prove that there is still a considerable amount of progress that needs to be made before there is free, uninhibited emigration out of the U.S.S.R.

Traditionally, guidelines for emigrating from the Soviet Union have been very strict. In the past, emigration out of the U.S.S.R. was allowed only in cases of family reunification and even then, there were no guarantees. Since the 1970's, the Soviet Government has turned down emigration requests of many Jewish citizens because they allegedly possessed state secrets. This label not only bars emigration, it also bars other family members from emigration or travel outside the U.S.S.R. Although international standards dictate that a person cannot be accused of possessing a state secret if they have been away from their jobs for over 5 years, Soviet officials continually ignore this guideline. This is clearly an unjust and dictatorial policy.

In recent years, the restrictions on emigration and travel have eased considerably on the Federal level, as reforms have made their way into the system. Unfortunately, some state and local officials still have the power to thwart emigration and in many cases they are now setting up road blocks and making it very difficult for Jewish citizens to obtain permission to emigrate.

If a prospective emigrant does manage to get clearance from local and Federal officials there is yet another obstacle to get around. If a family member, who is remaining in the U.S.S.R., objects to the request, that is considered sufficient grounds for refusal. This system gives a relative, who may not know or like

a person, the authority to undermine the person's future.

Gregory Applebaum is a 70-year-old union leader who wants to emigrate to the United States. Mr. Applebaum applied for permission to emigrate on two occasions and both times he was denied on the grounds that he possesses state secrets. His son Jacob was allowed to leave in 1980 but, when Jacob's wife, son, and mother-in-law applied for permission they were all denied. Soon after their requests, Mr. Applebaum was dismissed from his position as vice director of a large union in the electronics industry. His wages were cut by 70 percent and he was demoted to the job of semiskilled laborer.

The use of arbitrary refusals is a clear violation of international human rights standards. Freedom of movement is a fundamental right of every human being and one that should not be left up to the discretion of a bureaucrat or a distant relative.

Mr. Speaker, it is on these grounds that I feel compelled to bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues. It is our obligation as the foremost example of democracy in the free world to voice our disapproval of this policy.

I believe that every country has the right to protect state secrets. However, we cannot afford to let it be used as an excuse to deny basic human rights. I am convinced that there is a way for the Soviet Government to protect its secrets and to allow free emigration.

CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH DAY

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today, June 19, is a most important day in history for all Americans. On this day in 1865, Maj. Gen. George Granger landed in Galveston, TX, to deliver President Lincoln's declaration that all slaves were free. The celebration commemorating this day, Juneteenth Day, has become a major event in cities all over our country including Beloit, Racine, and Milwaukee.

Now, 126 years after the African-American people's freedom from slavery, we are still talking about civil rights. Unfortunately, equal rights and equal treatment are still not a reality—not only for African-Americans but for women and other groups which have experienced discrimination throughout the history of our country.

The most important measure attempting to deal with civil rights in 1991 is H.R. 1, the Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act. The House passed the bill June 5 and now it's awaiting action by the Senate. However, President Bush has vowed to veto the version passed by the House.

Several substitutes of the bill were introduced in the House this year—including one offered by the Congressional Black Caucus of which I am an associate member. This was the Towns-Schroeder substitute. It was the most fair and honest version of the bill, and I voted for it. Unfortunately, it failed to pass the House by a vote of 152 to 277. This version of the bill would have returned to the pre-1989

law which required the employer to prove that it did not discriminate. Also, it would have placed no cap on damages victims of discrimination could receive.

The substitute which did not pass was a bipartisan compromise which overturned all five 1989 Supreme Court decisions and returned the burden of proof to the employer. Although the Towns-Schroeder substitute was a better bill, this version was acceptable, and I am pleased that the House passed this version with my support.

H.R. 1, then, passed the House by a vote of 273 to 158—less than the spread we had hoped for, but it passed. It's not enough though—in fact, 15 votes short—to override the President's veto.

If this historic legislation is to pass, the President needs to hear from all Americans.

But, regardless of what happens to the 1991 Civil Rights and Women's Equity in Employment Act, we have to keep working to improve our neighborhoods in our inner cities:

Through Citizens for a Better Community and the VISTA Program,

Through city initiated programs such as the foot patrol and code enforcement,

Through employment programs like Rock County OIC,

Through crime prevention programs like PYD [Positive Youth Development], and

Through the Beloit Inner City Council on Substance Abuse to counteract drug and alcohol abuse, as well as many other excellent programs.

All Americans must stay on top of it and pull together. The problems are too big to be handled just by government alone.

We need everyone working together to solve the problems of drug and alcohol, neighborhood deterioration, teen pregnancy and unemployment—especially among our black males.

Families need to support each other. And, where families are unable to do so, neighborhoods, churches, and communities need to step in. We need to build again from the bottom up.

African-Americans, all minorities, and all Americans need to band together if we're going to win back our cities and make them secure and comfortable places to live in again.

I know that the Merrill neighborhood in Beloit has suffered from some terrible experiences in the past including the recent murder of Stevie Cartwright. Those kinds of tragedies are happening all over our country. We all have to do our part to make certain that the criminals are brought to justice. If we want our neighborhoods to be free of crime, we need to send the message out that criminal activities will not be tolerated. And, we need to pass the message on to our youth. Don't forget, the best way for our youth to learn is by example.

I understand that the Beloit Inner City Council on Substance Abuse and the entire Beloit community lost a very good friend this week—Mardella Shipp. Mardella was the person who never took no for an answer. She saw a need, she organized, and she worked tirelessly to combat drug and alcohol abuse in our neighborhoods. She cared. Mardella's the kind of role model we need to learn from—the kind of model we need to emulate, and, we mourn her passing.

I stand with all the people who are celebrating America's freedom from slavery today. I remain committed to the civil rights of all Americans and hope that as citizens of the United States, we all can learn to recognize that surely there is more that binds us than divides us.

The celebration of Juneteenth Day signifies not only the African-Americans' freedom from slavery, but the triumph over all prejudices which haunt our Nation. Let's all remain committed and work hard to eradicate hatred, bigotry, and racism from every corner of these United States.

RETIREMENT OF RICHARD J. "DICK" JONES

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, Mr. Richard J. (Dick) Jones, district counsel of the regional office in Waco, TX, will retire after 24 years of exceptional Government service. It is generally agreed that Dick Jones is one of the most outstanding district counsels in the Department of Veterans Affairs and I would like for my colleagues to know about his service and his background.

Dick Jones served in the U.S. Army from July 1953 through June 1955. After his discharge, he worked as a claims adjuster while attending law school at night for 5 years under the GI bill. He practiced law until he was appointed as a general attorney in the Chief Attorney's Office, Waco, TX, in April 1969.

Dick was promoted to chief, field legal section, in March 1972 and then became the assistant district counsel on January 1, 1976. On January 15, 1978, he was appointed district counsel. He has provided outstanding leadership to his office and has been a frequent consultant to other district counsels, especially on medico-legal issues and in dealing with management problems. He has distinguished himself in the quality of his legal services and in planning, directing, and supervising the operations of his office. His work involved the life, liberty, and property rights of hundreds of thousands of individuals. It often involved complex issues and challenges and required special efforts, dedication, and long hours of hard work.

Dick has met these challenges with distinction, Mr. Speaker. He has represented the VA very capably and has maintained excellent relations with court officials, attorneys, the Veterans Health Administration, VA regional office personnel, and the private sector. He is respected by other district counsels as well as the central office staff of the general counsel for his outstanding expertise in legal matters and his efficiency, versatility, and dependability. He is a true professional and has served the VA well.

Mr. Speaker, our committee has worked closely with Dick Jones over the years and members of our committee staff have relied on his expertise and counsel on a variety of issues before the committee. His knowledge of the system and his keen legal mind have

served all of us very well. He will be greatly missed by his colleagues in the Department of Veterans Affairs but he has earned his retirement. Mr. Speaker, as he leaves the Federal Government, I join his many friends throughout the system and the State of Texas in wishing for him and his family a happy, healthy retirement.

TROPICAL DEFORESTATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 19, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

TROPICAL DEFORESTATION

While most Americans rank oil spills and pollution from hazardous waste as major ecological threats, a recent government panel of scientific experts gave much higher priority to deforestation causing habitat destruction and species extinction. Scientists are especially concerned about the loss of forest in the tropics because of the rich variety of plant and animal species lost and global warming.

The Problem: Each year 40-50 million acres of tropical forest—the size of the State of Washington—are destroyed by human activity. The most rapid deforestation is taking place in Brazil (which contains 30-40% of the remaining tropical rainforest), Indonesia, and Zaïre. The deforestation rate jumped 80% between the late 1970s and the late 1980s.

Although tropical forests cover only 7% of the earth's surface, they contain 50-75% of all animal species. The forests are rich storehouses of genetic diversity, which can be used to reduce the susceptibility of cultivated plants to major blights and to cure diseases. A plant in Madagascar, for example, is the basis for medicine used to treat childhood leukemia. One fourth of the prescription drugs used in the U.S. are derived from tropical forest plants. Yet by some estimates, 10,000 tropical species are being lost every year, many before they are even catalogued. Tropical forests also help control flooding and erosion, and help regulate the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Widespread deforestation contributes to changing regional weather patterns, and, as the trees are burned, to global warming.

The principal causes of tropical deforestation are clearing the land for crop production and cattle ranching, commercial logging, and cutting trees for fuelwood. Throughout the tropics, developing nations are struggling to feed their people and raise cash to make payments on their international debt. Debt of developing countries increased from just over \$50 billion in 1970 to \$1.2 trillion in 1990. The world population, currently 5.4 billion, is increasing by 800 million each decade, straining the world's resources.

Some of the arguments for protecting the forests can at times be overstated. For example, many tropical forests are not the dense jungles teeming with exotic wildlife we often envision; instead most of the species they contain are insects, and dry tropical forests look like typical U.S. forests. And while deforestation is an important source of global warming, it contributes far less than fossil

fuel use by industrialized countries. Yet there is a growing recognition, even in the major deforesting countries, that a valuable resource is being lost.

At times it may make sense for a developing country to cut down a portion of its forest in order to boost economic growth and raise the standard of living. Yet the particular concern about tropical deforestation is that in many cases much is lost and little is gained. Tropical forest soils typically are not amenable to farming because most of the nutrients are found in the vegetation rather than the soil. So the pattern is often clearing the land, depleting the soil within a year or two, and moving on to clear another stretch of forest.

Basic Strategy: The basic conservation strategy is to try to keep 5-10% of the world's rainfall pristine, as untouchable biological reserves, surrounded by a buffer zone in which there are limited, sustainable uses of the forest.

One important and rapidly growing use of the surrounding area is ecotourism—using naturalist guides for tours into the rainforest. Another use of the surrounding area is sustainable logging, in which the forest remains largely intact with only a few trees removed per acre each year. Attention is also being given to developing products that can be extracted from the forest without cutting the trees. Tropical forests are being inventoried for valuable products such as rubber, nuts, and medicinal plants. Recent uses range from ice cream made with rainforest nuts to latex coating for golf balls. The basic idea behind alternative uses is to give local people an economic reason for protecting the forest. There is a growing consensus that environmental protection must make economic sense and that development must go hand in hand with preservation.

Policy Steps: Many steps to improve preservation of tropical rainforests need to be taken by the countries themselves. For example, they should reduce tax incentives and land title policies that encourage cutting the trees, provide better enforcement of their forest protection laws, and expand education programs so local people appreciate more fully the value of the forests.

The Congress addresses tropical deforestation primarily in foreign assistance legislation, and has given it increasingly higher priority in its development assistance programs. Yet maintaining current funding levels will be difficult, as the federal budget is tightened and pressures appear for new priorities, such as assistance to Eastern Europe. Despite the overall squeeze in development assistance, U.S. funding specifically for international forestry protection programs has increased in recent years, and that trend should be continued.

Other helpful steps include trying to expand debt reduction and encouraging more debt-for-nature swaps, under which Third World loans are purchased at a discount and retired in exchange for conservation measures. We should also consider reducing trade barriers to those countries taking steps to preserve tropical forests. We should continue to press the World Bank and other multilateral lending institutions to promote environmentally sound development, and should continue to help developing countries reduce their birthrates. Finally, we should get our own environmental house in order. Our effectiveness in getting other countries to preserve their tropical rainforests has been undercut by U.S. policies which do not preserve our forests.

Despite the challenges, there are encouraging signs that the overall rate of tropical deforestation is slowing. International recognition of the importance of these unique natural resources is growing, and that is having the spillover effect of increased concern about better management of forests of all types. A 1992 United Nations conference in Brazil on the environment could well result in a broad international treaty on forest management.

**CITIZENS COMMITTEE HONORED
BY WETLANDS AWARD**

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a very special group for their work in support of the environment. The Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge is a group of individuals who have committed themselves to the important task of wetlands preservation.

In recognition of their efforts, the Citizens Committee has been chosen to receive the prestigious National Wetlands Conservation Award from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Citizens Committee is receiving this award as a result of efforts to conserve and restore wetlands to benefit wildlife and other resources. The committee's goal has been to preserve the remaining wetlands of the San Francisco Bay area by placing them in public ownership.

As many of you know, the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge has special importance to me personally. In 1972, I sponsored legislation that created the refuge, and did so again in 1988 to authorize the expansion of the refuge by 20,000 acres. However, it was the Citizens Committee that provided the much-needed grassroots support that was vital to the bill's success. Through the tireless efforts of scores of volunteers, the committee was able to unite local environmental groups, local governments, public officials and the bay area congressional delegation in support of this cause. These efforts provided me with a constant source of information and inspiration in my efforts to shepherd the bill through the legislative process.

The refuge expansion bill was only a beginning in the drive to preserve bay area wetlands. As over 90 percent of California's wetlands have disappeared, the work of groups like the Citizens Committee is now more important than ever before. The committee is currently focusing its efforts on Blair Island in Redwood City and Marin Islands off the San Rafael shoreline. These land parcels are particularly precious as they would provide much-needed habitat to the native birds of the San Francisco Bay area, such as the endangered California clapper rail and several species of herons and egrets.

The success of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge and the protection to wetlands it provides is a tribute to the willingness of the members of the Citizens Committee to devote their time and energy to the task of wetlands preservation. They have dem-

onstrated a strong commitment, enduring patience and perseverance to the work they perform. I can think of no other organization more deserving of the National Wetlands Conservation Award, and I am proud to see the Citizens Committee singled out for this honor.

**THE PASSING OF HERBERT O.
REID**

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the civil rights movement has lost one of its most illustrious advocates, and I have lost a good friend, with the passing of Herbert O. Reid.

Herb was one of the legal titans who graced the Howard Law School faculty during one of the most memorable periods in this Nation's history. During the fifties and sixties Herb Reid was one of those lawyers who profound knowledge of the law and intense commitment to the cause of true justice for all in a multiracial society helped change the core of American society across a broad spectrum, in both the public and private sector.

Herb's sage advice and shrewd insights on human nature made him a revered counselor to a younger generation of civil rights activists and the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus. He was a man to be trusted in every respect, because he kept his word and he kept his own counsel.

Herb was also a great friend of, and to, this capital city. He was a grey eminence in the best sense of the term in the struggle to achieve home rule for Washington, and he worked closely with me through the years to expand the scope of self-determination for all its citizens.

Most of all, Herb was a friend indeed to all who sought his counsel and the warmth of a truly giving spirit. His quiet humor was a source of constant encouragement, especially during those times that try all our souls. He was a prince among men—and he will be missed by all who knew him. I am one of those who knew him—and who revered him as a wise counselor and who treasured him as a caring friend. I thank you, Herb, for those shared moments in time. You can rest assured that we will try to carry on in your name to achieve the goals of true equality for all that you did so much to advance.

**NATIONAL BOARD FOR TEACHING
STANDARDS**

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill to authorize funds for the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

During the past decade a number of reports have focused attention on the state of America's education system. A number of people

have been involved in discussing this issue; the President and our Nation's Governors have established national education goals to be achieved by the end of this century. A necessary ingredient of each of these reports and all of these goals is a good teacher in every American classroom. Yet all too often we overlook or ignore the importance of this.

One of the education reform reports of the past decade did not overlook teachers. In 1986 the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy issued an impressive report entitled "A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century." Among the recommendations of that report was a call for the creation of a National Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

The call for the creation of this national board did not go unheeded. In the fall of 1987, with the encouragement of the Carnegie Forum, the board was established as a private, nonprofit organization. It is currently composed of 64 members representing a wide array of backgrounds and interests, including education, government, and business. More than half of the board's membership is made up of practicing classroom teachers. Leaders of industry such as David Kearnes of Xerox are board members. The Governor of Iowa is a board member. The former Governors of North Carolina and New Jersey are board members.

The board has done fine work in assembling a very diverse and distinguished group of individuals who have put together a framework for action and have developed consensus within the education and business communities about the need for treating and recognizing teachers as true professionals. This is an important development, and one that holds real promise for upgrading the image of teachers and professionalizing our teaching ranks.

The bill I am introducing today with my colleague from Missouri, Tom Coleman, provides Federal assistance for the research efforts that the board will be undertaking. Our bill amends title V of the Higher Education Act to provide funds to enable the board to conduct independent research and development related to the establishment of voluntary, professional standards and assessment methods for the teaching profession. Such Federal assistance is to be matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis with private funds. The bill authorizes \$20 million to be available for these research activities of the board to be spent over the next 5 years.

The legislation includes provisions to guarantee the integrity of the research that will be undertaken by the board, provisions for an independent evaluation of the board's activities with a special focus on the impact any assessments might have on minority teachers, and provisions to ensure that Federal funds are used only for research and development activities, and not for administrative purposes. A priority in such activities is given for research relating to the teaching of mathematics, the sciences, foreign languages, and literacy, as well as for special education populations, including limited-English-proficient children, gifted and talented children, children with disabilities, and economically and educationally disadvantaged children.

It is estimated that it will cost \$50 million to carry out the research and development activi-

ties necessary to put in place the assessment methods for classroom teachers that the board envisions. The bill I am introducing today authorizes \$20 million in Federal assistance for that effort. Congress has already appropriated \$5 million to underwrite the initial portion of the board's research activities. The board has begun a private fund-raising campaign to secure the rest of the money that will be needed to complete its work. This is a wonderful example of an important and useful public/private partnership.

In closing, it is important to note that with this legislation we will not be endorsing any Federal certification of teachers. We will not be interfering with local curriculum decisions. We will not be infringing upon the rights and responsibilities of the States to license teachers nor upon the practice of home school or private school teaching. In fact, the legislation contains specific prohibitions against any such Federal activity. This legislation maintains the time-honored tradition that decisions regarding teacher qualifications and certification procedures must stay at the local and State level.

What we are endorsing through this legislation is a proposal to recognize classroom teachers as professionals, to provide a means for teachers to attain professional stature, and to enhance our children's educational experience by keeping the best and brightest of our teaching cadre in the classroom. This is an important task indeed, and I ask my colleagues to join us in this effort.

OFFICERS ON PATROL

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, as a former police officer for the city of New York, I am very proud to bring to my colleagues' attention the heroic efforts of four fine young police officers of the New York City Transit Authority Police Department. These brave and dedicated individuals are being honored on June 20 by the Forest Hills Jewish Center for their roles in apprehending six suspects in a double homicide.

Mr. Speaker, Sgt. Thomas Paccione and Officers Danny Calemine, Gerard Pappas, and Vincent Parry; will be presented with the Forest Hills Citizens on Patrol Crime Stopper of the Month Award for their quick thinking and daring action in apprehending several heavily armed and extremely dangerous suspects. Operating undercover on a robbery detail, these valiant officers were able to respond immediately to an execution-style shooting which left two dead, one near death and another in serious condition. Their very professional response to this dangerous situation enabled them to apprehend the suspects without resorting to the use of their own weapons and, therefore, avoiding further risk to innocent bystanders.

The composure and professional response exhibited by these officers cannot be overstated. Having walked a beat myself, I know firsthand the pressures and dangers associated with police work. When you are out on the streets responding to an emergency situa-

tion or a crime in progress, you must act instinctively and quickly. I do not believe the average citizen can truly appreciate the rigors of police work, nor recognize the fact that each and every day these dedicated public servants put their lives on the line for their communities.

The Forest Hills Citizens on Patrol Crime Stopper of the Month Award is a very fitting acknowledgment of their efforts as individual officers. I believe such awards also serve an important role in reminding our public safety officers that the average citizen is truly appreciative of the role they play in keeping our communities safe.

Mr. Speaker, we often forget that police officers and other public safety officers are also individuals, with lives of their own outside of the department. They have families and loved ones who must live with the dangers associated with this public service.

Sergeant Paccione is 41 years of age, and has served with the transit police department for 17 years. During his service he has earned letters of commendation and merit, the unit citation and received the meritorious police duty award. Tom and his wife Adeline have two children, John, 15, and Eddie, 11.

Officer Calemine was born in 1964, and has been with the department since 1986. Since becoming an officer, he has garnered several letters of commendation and a letter of merit. Danny, and his wife Mercedes have two children, Nicole, 6, and Danny, 1.

Officer Pappas is 28 years old, and he has been with the department for 6 years. He has received a letter of merit and has been recommended for the honorable mention award and the distinguished duty medal. Gerard and his wife Tina have two children, Gerard, 7, and Nicole, 3.

Officer Parry joined the transit police in 1973 when he was 21. His commanding officer has high regards for his work, and he has earned letters of commendation and merit, the unit citation and the meritorious police duty award. He has also been recommended for a number of other honors. Vincent and his wife Mary also have two children, Christopher, 15, and Michele, 9.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress often talk about the need to get tough on crime. We debate and act on many pieces of legislation to reduce crime and remove violent criminals from our Nation's streets. But, it is the average police officer, such as these four hard-working and dedicated individuals of the New York City Transit Police Department, who are the real crime fighters. They deserve our support, encouragement, and recognition.

Mr. Speaker, it will be my great honor in participating in Thursday's ceremony honoring these heroic individuals.

TRIBUTE TO SHARON AND DAVID PORTMAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 23, 1991, the Jewish Family and Chil-

dren's Service will pay tribute to two of the most illustrious and most caring members of the Monmouth County, NJ, community: Sharon and David Portman.

Mr. and Mrs. Portman are being honored for their many years of kind and generous contributions to both the Jewish community and the community at-large. The list of their affiliations and associations is indeed a long one. What is truly significant is the fact that the Portmans have not simply lent their names to various organizations and causes. They have shown skillful leadership and unselfish devotion to a variety of civic and philanthropic endeavors that have enriched our community.

Among her many activities, Sharon Portman is a past president of the Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County, the Eatontown, NJ, Chamber of Commerce and the Monmouth-Ocean Development Council. David Portman, among his many community service accomplishments, has been a leader in the Operation Exodus movement to bring Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union, who face bleak lives filled with uncertainty, to live in the State of Israel. Indeed, efforts to support Israel have been a major focus of the Portmans' attention. They have taken on a unique leadership role in supporting development of the beautiful northern Israeli city of Zefat, helping in the construction of a community center for that city.

Jewish Family and Children's Service is one of the leading social service agencies in the area I represent, so the recognition that they are bestowing upon the Portmans is a true indication of the great contribution that they have made. It is, for me, a great honor to join in paying tribute to these fine citizens and wonderful friends.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER TO PRESIDENT-ELECT YELTSIN

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I include the following letter of congratulations to President-elect Boris Nikolavich Yeltsin:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 19, 1991.

Hon. BORIS NIKOLAVICH YELTSIN,
President-Elect, Russian-Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, Moscow, Russia.

DEAR PRESIDENT YELTSIN: As a U.S. Congresswoman I commend you for your great victory. It's obvious that the Russian people identify their emancipation from tyranny with the liberation of Russia from Soviet rule. It's also obvious that the U.S. foreign policy must change to reflect this new reality.

With your election, Mr. Yeltsin, the republican liberation movement is no longer a force which chips away at the edges of the communist state, nor will it be ignored by Western governments. Now, the Russian people have chosen a leader who will represent their needs, rather than the needs of the Party.

I am pleased with the results of the election and wish you much success in your new role as President. As a representative of the

people here in the United States, I look forward to a continued healthy working relationship between our government and yours.

Sincerely,

BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH,
Member of Congress.

A VOTE FOR FREEDOM

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I want to call attention to the continued troubling news out of Yugoslavia regarding the human rights violations in the small province of Kosovo.

Over the past few years, this province, which consists primarily of ethnic Albanians in southern Yugoslavia, has been forced to endure a repressive campaign waged by the neighboring government of the Republic of Serbia. There have been hundreds of separate incidents where ethnic Albanians have been arrested, beaten, tortured in prison, and subjected to mass firings from employment based on their ethnicity by the Serbian-controlled authorities.

As a signatory of the Helsinki Final Act, Yugoslavia has begun to make positive strides toward human rights in many of its other republics. However, both the State Department and Amnesty International have been highly critical of the ruling Serbian authorities and their unforgiving human rights violations which continue in Kosovo.

Today's foreign aid authorization bill includes language approved by the full committee which would allow the people of Kosovo to "hold free and fair elections and be able to retain their original autonomous status."

It is my sincere hope that each of us will extend America's spirit of free democracy to the people of Kosovo. I urge members to oppose the Kleczka amendment which cuts language in this bill supporting free and fair elections as well as the ability to retain autonomy in this region. Send a message of American commitment to continue the movement toward more human rights and freedoms throughout Eastern Europe. Vote "no" on the Kleczka amendment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO 1991 BASEBALL BULLDOGS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the baseball Bulldogs of Harrisburg High School. Not long ago, I brought to your attention the Bulldogs winning the 1989 Illinois Class "AA" baseball championship. This year they finished second in the Class "A" Illinois High School State Baseball Tournament, coming within a break or two of becoming the first team ever to win a championship title in both the Class "A" and Class "AA" categories.

The Bulldogs started the season as impressively as they ended it, winning 10 of their first 11 games with 9 of them consecutively. Long winning streaks were not uncommon for the Bulldogs. Three times during the season they were able to compile streaks of nine or more games. One of these runs includes their bid for the championship where they were vying for their 10th in a row.

Going into the final game the Bulldogs were a team that was undaunted and eager to face their foe. The game was a hard fought contest, and even though the Bulldogs were defeated, they carry their heads high with pride in their accomplishments.

These young men show the dedication and leadership that will help them excel throughout their lives. The commitment that they have given to the game of baseball will prepare them for the future; whether on the playing fields, the classrooms, or the work force they will be able to make the best of the situation and come out a winner.

I am proud to be able to represent these fine young individuals in Congress and I am pleased to include for the RECORD the names of all those who helped to make this possible.

Randolph Tinder—superintendent, Gary Gordon—principal, Jim Collins—athletic director, Jay Thompson—head coach, Fred Barnes—assistant coach, Josh Banks, Chris Healy, Mike Cartwright, Terry Tripp, Brian Banks, Brent King, John Cannon, Jon Davis, Joe Beard, Chris Lucas, Chad Brown, Shannon Rider, Brandon Frantz, Ron Boston, Ashley Gott, Matt Clark, Jeremy Guest, Jay Herling, Nicole Cody—bat girl, and Curt Felton—sports editor.

SECTION 936 MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ITS ENTIRETY

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 expands section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow funds realized under this section to be used to finance projects in nations in the Caribbean which have signed a Tax Information Exchange Agreement with the Government of the United States. Since 1986, the Government of Puerto Rico has worked aggressively to make the availability of these funds known and has been rewarded by seeing an increased number of section 936 loans made available to eligible Caribbean nations. The program is proving to be the most viable source of new investment capital in the Caribbean.

I am very concerned, however, that a pending decision by OMB to prohibit the use of Federal guarantees for projects financed by section 936 funds threatens the productive investment of these funds in the Caribbean.

It is clear that Congress intent in the 1986 Tax Reform Act was to expand section 936 to create incentives that would attract needed U.S. investment to the nations of the Caribbean. These small, stable democracies are implementing structural adjustments and economic reforms to prepare their economies to be attractive to new investment.

What was not realized in 1986 was that difficulties would be encountered because of the perception of credit risk in the Caribbean. The commercial financial institutions that control the deposits of United States companies that do business in Puerto Rico are often unwilling to lend funds outside of Puerto Rico. As a consequence, credit enhancement in the form of an investment guarantee is generally required for nations to receive section 936 loans.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC] has been an innovative contributor to the solution of this problem. OPIC currently provides investment guarantees for section 936 loans in the Caribbean.

Unfortunately, recent actions indicate that the Federal Credit Working Group will recommend the issuance of a directive under OMB circular A-70 that would prohibit OPIC from extending guarantees to projects financed with section 936 funds.

Any action that would impede the effort to secure OPIC credit enhancement for section 936 loans to ventures in qualifying Caribbean nations will severely undermine section 936's ability to act as a catalyst for economic growth and development in the Caribbean and clearly go against congressional intent as expressed in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. I strongly oppose such an action and I urge the administration to oppose any effort to disallow the use of OPIC guarantees in conjunction with section 936 loans.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO TAY YOSHITANI

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man who has served his community with great distinction. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of Mr. Tay Yoshitani.

Currently the deputy executive director, maritime affairs, for the Port of Los Angeles, Mr. Yoshitani has enjoyed a successful career in the business world. In addition to his professional career, Tay has also had an impressive record of service for his country and community.

In 1968, Mr. Yoshitani graduated with a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and spent the next year training at the Airborne and Ranger schools at Fort Benning, GA. The next 3 years were spent as a captain/executive officer with Company B of the 46th Engineering Battalion stationed in Xuan Loc, Vietnam. Following his tours in Vietnam, Tay served from 1970 to 1973 as a captain/aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the U.S. Army in Japan. With the conclusion of his military service, Mr. Yoshitani continued his education, earning a master of business administration from Harvard University in 1975.

For 3 years after graduation, he was employed in a management-level position in the San Francisco and Honolulu offices of the Ha-

wai-based Castle & Cook Inc. From there Tay spent 3 years as vice president of Gamlon Corp., a real estate firm located in Honolulu. In 1982, he began his 5-year stint with the Avery International. After serving as the director of finance, director of planning and development, Mr. Yoshitani became the general manager responsible for the design and manufacture of label application systems. Prior to his 1989 appointment to the Port of Los Angeles, Tay was president of Grand America Inc., a real estate acquisition, development, and management firm based in Santa Monica, CA.

Mr. Yoshitani's involvement in community affairs is also impressive. He currently holds memberships in the West Point Association of Southern California, and the Harvard Club of Los Angeles. He also serves on the board of governors for the Japan-America Society and the Los Angeles-Long Beach chapter of the Propeller Club of the United States.

On June 24 of this year, Mr. Yoshitani is being honored by the Los Angeles and Long Beach Area Councils of the Boy Scouts of America with the Shipping and Transportation Industry Good Scout Award. The entire community takes great pride in joining with Tay's wife, Becky, and their children, Jennifer and Kristen, in extending congratulations on the receipt of this prestigious award.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in offering this congressional salute to Tay Yoshitani. We wish him all the best in the years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CENTRALIA HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a very special high school in my district. Centralia High School has many things to be proud of and paramount among these is the fact that its student council has been able to organize the most highly successful one day blood drive in the entire United States, collecting 444 pints in just 6 hours.

Through the superb leadership of Mr. Jack Shelton, the C.H.S. student council has been able to enlist the support of not only the student body, but also the staff, parents, and the general public, in an effort to help with the vital task of maintaining an adequate blood supply in their area.

Centralia High School was recently given the most prestigious award granted by the American Association of Blood Banks. The Award of Merit for Distinguished Service in Advancing Public Understanding of Blood Banking was presented at a ceremony in Los Angeles and it is indeed a praiseworthy accomplishment.

By showing the public the necessity of maintaining an ample supply of blood, the C.H.S. student council emphasized the awesome demands on the blood supply in America. Since the student council began having blood drives in 1982 it has accounted for almost 3,000 pints of blood for the Missouri/Illinois Regional Blood Services/American Red Cross. This is an astonishing amount and the

dedication that the student council has shown proves that these young people are truly committed to the cause of helping others. Former student council president Bobby Smith said of the school's success, "There is nothing quite like it." He is correct in that statement because there truly is no finer feeling than knowing you may have helped someone overcome illness, or perhaps even save a life.

Throughout the years C.H.S. has proven that it truly is a valuable member in the Red Cross Life Saving Team and I am proud to be able to represent all those who help to make Centralia High School such a special place.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 20, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and the service environmental compliance funds accounts.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on streamlining the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-538

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on S. 884, to require the President to impose economic sanctions against countries that fail to eliminate large-scale driftnet fishing, and related issues.

SR-253

JUNE 24

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the operation and programs of the Immigration and

Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

SD-226

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1269, to require the Secretary of Energy to expedite the development of hydrogen derived from renewable energy sources as an alternative energy system for residential, industrial, utility, and motor vehicle use.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up provisions of H.R. 2622, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies.

SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on provisions of S. 819, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize consent to and authorize funds for an increase in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund, and to authorize acceptance of the proposed amendments to the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

SD-538

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine minority representation in the juvenile justice system.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review revenues from additional radio spectrum allocations.

SR-253

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the grain quality title of the 1990 farm bill (P.L. 101-624).

SR-332

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Mary Ann Casey, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, John Thomas McCarthy, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Nicholas Platt, of the District of Columbia, to be Amba-

sador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

SD-419

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the semi-annual report of the Oversight Board of the Resolution Trust Corporation.

SD-538

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 473, to revise the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 to protect the service marks of professional amateur sports organizations from misappropriation by State lotteries, and S. 474, to prohibit a State from participating in betting, gambling, or wagering schemes based on any game connected to any professional or amateur sports organization.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

SR-485

JUNE 27

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine U.S. relations with China.

SD-419

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 979, to provide for strong Department of Energy support of research and development of technologies identified in the National Critical Technologies Report as critical to U.S. economic prosperity and national security.

SD-366

JULY 9

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the research title of the 1990 farm bill (P.L. 101-624).

SR-332

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to markup S. 668, to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

JULY 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 471, to protect consumers by regulating certain providers of 900 telephone services, and S. 1166, to provide for regulation and oversight of the development and application of the telephone technology known as pay-per-call.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy.

SR-253

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on employment on Indian reservations.

SR-485

JULY 15

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Department of Energy's role in math and science education.

SD-366

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

JULY 17

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 754, to provide that a portion of the income derived from trust or restricted land held by an individual Indian shall not be considered as a resource or income in determining eligibility for assistance under any Federal or federally assisted program.

SR-485

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hear and consider a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolutions 22 through 34, to consent to certain amendments enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920.

SD-366

JULY 24

9:30 a.m.

Joint Printing

To resume hearings to examine the technological future of the Government Printing Office.

B-318 Rayburn Building

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 20

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 20

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the People's Republic of China.

SD-419